

Dutch-S. African row flares up

PRETORIA (R) — The Netherlands will withdraw its ambassador from South Africa unless Pretoria returns within 48 hours a Dutchman who made a dramatic dash for freedom into its embassy, the Dutch embassy said Tuesday. Spokesman Jacobus van der Velden told Reuters that the ultimatum was delivered Tuesday morning to the South African Foreign Ministry by Ambassador Hugo Carsten. A diplomatic row erupted last week after the Netherlands said armed South African police entered the Dutch embassy in Pretoria in violation of the principles of diplomatic immunity to recapture Kees de Jonge, a history teacher from Zimbabwe. South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said later that Mr. De Jonge had duped security police into taking him to the embassy. Mr. De Jonge was detained under security laws dealing with suspected "terrorist activity."

Jordan Times

Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية نخبوية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراية»

Jordan to attend summit

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Tuesday informed Morocco of its decision to attend an extraordinary Arab summit as proposed by King Hassan II of Morocco. Jordan's response was conveyed to special Moroccan envoy Ahmad Othman by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, who also told Mr. Othman Jordan's stand stems from its support for joint Arab action. The meeting at the Prime Ministry was attended by Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akaf Al Fayez, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Jassem, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Morocco's Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Latif Laraki. Mr. Othman, speaker of the Moroccan parliament, arrived in Amman earlier in the day with a message to His Majesty King Hussein from King Hassan dealing with the convening of an Arab summit on July 29 (See story below). Morocco has called for the summit meeting to discuss Arab affairs and the recent attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Volume 10 Number 2921

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JULY 17, 1985, SHAWWAL 29, 1405

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

TCC plans facsimile service

AMMAN (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) announced Tuesday that it plans to introduce facsimile service for transmitting texts and photos through telephone networks. Communications Minister Muhieddin Al Hussein said the TCC will shortly announce a tender for the purchase of facsimile equipment to be used by the concerned government departments.

Fahd receives Syrian message

TAIF (AP) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam delivered a message from President Hafez Al Assad to Saudi Arabian King Fahd, the Saudi Press Agency reported. The contents of the message were not divulged.

W. German Nobel laureate dies

COLOGNE (R) — West German Nobel Prize-winning novelist Heinrich Böll has died at the age of 67, his publishers said Tuesday. Böll, who won international acclaim for his contribution to the rebirth of German culture after the Nazi period, was awarded literature's top honour in 1972.

Baudouin refuses Martens' resignation

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgium's King Baudouin Tuesday refused to accept the government's resignation in the aftermath of the Hysel stadium disaster and Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said there would be an early general election. Mr. Martens said the present government would continue with a minimum programme and elections would be held two months ahead of the scheduled date of Dec. 8 (Earlier story on page 8).

U.S. soldier injured in collision with Soviet vehicle

WEST BERLIN (R) — A member of the U.S. military mission in East Germany was injured last weekend when his car and a Soviet military vehicle were in collision. The U.S. army command in West Berlin said Tuesday. A command spokesman, Steve Stromwall, confirmed a report on the incident in the West Berlin newspaper Tagesspiegel, which said the accident occurred after the U.S. officer's vehicle was shadowed by a Soviet vehicle. Stromwall declined to comment further on the incident.

U.S. security team holds talks in Athens

ATHENS (R) — A four-member delegation from the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) Tuesday discussed security at Athens airport with Greek civil aviation authorities following last month's hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane on a flight from Athens to Rome. Officials declined comment on the talks, which were expected to last several days.

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Abe pledges Japan's support for joint Jordan-PLO strategy

Japanese foreign minister holds talks with Regent, Rifai and Masri, signs technical cooperation agreement

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe held talks Tuesday with His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, the Regent, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and voiced Japan's support for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian strategy towards a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict.

Mr. Abe, who arrived here Monday at the head of a high-powered delegation on a three-day visit to Jordan, was received by the Regent and Mr. Rifai separately after the Japanese delegation's talks with Mr. Masri and

the Japanese minister as saying that Japan supports the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as "a positive step towards a peaceful settlement" to the Middle East problem.

Mr. Abe also reiterated Japan's long-standing view that any just solution to the Middle East conflict should be based on total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. Petra reported.

Mr. Masri and Mr. Abe made a comprehensive review of the Middle East situation and the Jordanian foreign minister expressed Jordan's appreciation of Japan's continuing endeavours to find a political solution to the almost

five-year-old war between Iran and Iraq.

Mr. Masri also thanked Japan for its financial support for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian refugees and for honouring its financial commitment to the agency for this year.

Mr. Masri accepted an invitation by Mr. Abe to visit Japan and the date for the visit will be fixed later, Petra said.

The talks between the two delegations, which included Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour, also covered Jordanian-Japanese economic cooperation and the two sides reviewed bilateral trade and

(Continued on page 5)

Militiamen leave west Beirut streets

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Militiamen who reigned west Beirut through the decade-old civil war disappeared from the streets Tuesday as red-beretted police units began patrols to restore government authority to the Lebanese capital.

Twenty-eight patrols, each made up of five men from the Squad 16 anti-riot police, took to the streets at dawn and announced several hours later that the latest Damascus-sponsored security plan was "progressing without a hitch."

The policemen, armed with M-16 automatic rifles and shoulder-fired grenades, set up several checkpoints in the city. They were seen searching cars for weapons and checking identities of motorists.

An army unit of 300 soldiers was put on alert in two barracks in Beirut, ready to intervene in case of any friction between the militiamen and the policemen.

Militia offices in the main commercial and residential areas of Beirut all appeared deserted. Party flags, barbed wire fences and sandbags, once a common sight in west Beirut, all rem-

oved as part of the peace plan.

The government forces also were empowered to arrest unauthorised militiamen still on the streets.

Under orders from Prime Minister Rashid Karami to keep off west Beirut streets, the fighters stayed at home or left for areas not affected by the latest attempt, agreed in Damascus last week by Muslim leaders, to end the anarchy.

In an apparent response, Christian leaders in east Beirut said Monday night all Christian forces there and to the north were being united under the command of the "Lebanese Forces" militia.

The "green line" battlefield dividing east and west Beirut remained tense. Police said Lebanon's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Zafer Al Hassan, was wounded in the hand by a sniper bullet while crossing to the east under police escort.

Five Syrian observers toured west Beirut to ensure that the first stage of the plan was enforced (Syria warns against disruption of plan, page 2).

(Continued on page 5)

Iraqis repel Iranian attacks, kill 992

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said Tuesday its air and ground forces have crushed two Iranian offensives across the Gulf warfront killing 992 soldiers and wounding thousands.

Most of those killed belonged to the paramilitary Khomenei Guard, named after Iran's supreme religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, according to the Iraqi state news agency.

The major two-pronged offensive was "wiped out" during a 15-hour "fierce battle" Monday in the northeastern tip of the 1,800-kilometre-long front close to a mountain range where the Iraqi, Turkish and Iranian borders meet, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

Iraqi defenders, the spokesman explained, killed 940 "enemy" troops, wounded thousands and captured several others during the confrontation in the Kurdish-populated Iraqi mountains which started at 3 a.m. Monday (2300 GMT Sunday).

The Iraqis also killed 52 Iranian soldiers while repulsing a smaller Iranian offensive in the southern desert region of the front, said the spokesman.

The Iraqis, according to the spokesman, deployed an estimated 3,500-strong brigade of "Revolution (Khomeini) Guardsmen" in their abortive offensive across the northern mountains, the first in the region since October, 1983 when the Iraqis, at a high death toll, occupied a border mountain peak overlooking the Iraqi village of Panjani.

The village, two kilometres west of the internationally-recognised border with Iran, did not fall to the attackers. However, its population was evacuated by the Iraqi authorities and re-settled in another northern region far from the front line.

The Iranian paramilitary brigade, backed by tanks and helicopter gunships, was "completely crushed" in the confrontation, the spokesman said.

Iraqi jet fighters launched 176 bombing sorties against the attacking Iranians in the northern and southern regions of the front.

The confrontation in the north coincided with an inspection tour of Iraqi defences in the region by Defence Minister General Adnan Khairallah.

Death toll rises in S. Lebanon bombing

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The death toll from Monday's car bombing in South Lebanon rose to 14 Tuesday as rescue workers clawing through the rubble of a demolished building said they expect to find more bodies.

More than 13 were feared by police to have been caught in the explosion after the bomber, identified by Lebanon's state television as Hisham Abbas, 23, blew himself up in a white Peugeot 504 flying the Red Cross flag near the village of Kfay Tibnit.

The car, stuffed with 100 kilograms of explosives, blew up on the rim of Israel's self-styled "security zone" — a buffer ribbon of land stretching across South Lebanon and patrolled by Israeli and surrogate forces of the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia.

First reports from Tel Aviv said that the bomb killed seven Lebanese civilians and two men of the 2,000-strong SLA.

But hospitals, police and Red Cross officials said at least 13 people were killed and more were believed to have been killed.

Israel sealed off the area from the rest of Lebanon after the bombing.

West Beirut television screened a film showing the suicide bomber dressed in fatigues, to bidding farewell to relatives and friends. Abbas, a 23-year-old Lebanese, was a member of Lebanon's pro-Syrian Baath Party.

In a statement issued at its Geneva headquarters, the International Committee of Red

Cross (ICRC) said eyewitnesses confirmed that the attacker used the Red Cross emblem. It said 10 of its vehicles had been stolen in Lebanon in the past three months (See page 2).

It was the third suicide attack in a week on the SLA, which guards the five-by-20-km Israeli "security zone" north of the border which Israel has maintained since last month.

Two previous car bomb attacks within 10 minutes of each other on SLA checkpoints last Tuesday were followed by screenings of similar pre-recorded videos in which a woman and a man were shown.

Nineteen people, including two SLA members, were killed in those attacks.

Reagan in good spirits despite discovery that removed tumour was cancerous

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan was in excellent spirits and recovering well in his hospital suite Tuesday despite being told that a large tumour removed from his colon on Saturday was cancerous, the White House said.

Mr. Reagan, at 74 the oldest president in U.S. history, was given the news of the tumour's malignancy Monday.

The president was also told by his doctors that his chances were better than even that he was cured by the surgery and would enjoy both a quick recovery and a normal lifespan.

A medical report issued by White House spokesman Larry Speakes Tuesday morning said Mr. Reagan's condition "is excellent, his vital signs... are within normal range."

"Late yesterday afternoon the

president walked around his suite... he slept well during the night... is experiencing no discomfort... and is in excellent spirits," it said.

The report also said Mr. Reagan was spending a great deal of time reading the newspapers and watching television news programmes.

A medical debate is raging in the American media about Mr. Reagan's future prospects and whether or not he received adequate medical care over the past 14 months.

The controversy centres on why doctors decided not to perform a thorough investigation of Mr. Reagan's colon when a small, benign polyp was found in his intestine 14 months ago. Another tiny, non-cancerous polyp was

discovered last March.

The examination procedure, known as a colonoscopy, was performed last Friday at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, where Mr. Reagan is now a patient, and led to the decision to perform major intestinal surgery the next day.

Mr. Reagan already has returned to doing some work.

Speakes said the president signed an executive order Monday creating a commission to review defence contracting practices and read his daily update on national security developments.

For the rest of his life, Mr. Reagan will be scanned, tested and probed for signs the cancer has returned. If it does, it may kill him. Next to lung cancer, colon cancer is the second most deadly form of the disease.

U.S. makes \$8m special contribution to UNRWA

VIENNA (R) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has approved a special contribution of \$8 million to the United Nations agency which helps Palestinian refugees in the Middle East, the agency said in a statement here Tuesday.

The announcement follows a plea last month by officials of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) for new funds to avoid further spending cuts.

The financially troubled UNRWA operates schools, clinics, and welfare services for registered refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Vienna-based agency said it has cut more than \$43 million from its annual \$205 million budget during the last six months.

The special U.S. donation is in addition to its regular annual contribution of \$67 million and follows special contributions from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. It reduces to \$8 million the amount still needed to maintain the agency's programmes this year.

Last Friday U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, on a visit here, discussed UNRWA's needs with about 10 Arab ambassadors. "Palestinians deserve support from the international community," he told reporters before the meeting.

It is expected that Saudi Arabia will also make a special contribution to the agency to help it make up for the deficit, which has been brought down to \$10 million with the U.S. contribution.



His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, the Regent, Tuesday receives visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe (Petra photo)

22 burnt to death after bus rams parked fuel truck near H-4

AMMAN (J.T.) — Twenty-two people were killed in a road accident Tuesday at Ruweisah, near the H-4 not far from the Iraqi-Jordanian border. The director of

the border region, Colonel Mohammad Judah, said a bus carrying 46 passengers rams into the back of a fuel truck parked at the side of the road and causing a big fire that engulfed both the bus and the truck. Altogether 22 of the bus passengers were burnt to death while the rest were rescued by civil defence men and rushed to nearby civil defence centres for first aid and later taken to hospitals for further treatment, Col. Judah said.

He said the accident was "obviously due to negligence and speeding on the part of the bus driver who drove his vehicle right into the back of the parked truck, causing the tragedy."

"After driving long distance from Amman to other cities to the border, drivers tend to become sleepy and exhausted," he said. "They do not rest and sleep before continuing their trip and are liable to cause accidents like these." Col. Judah added.

He noted that a similar accident occurred last year in the same area where tens of cars and other vehicles remain parked on the side of the road waiting their turn to pass through after completing travel formalities.

Col. Judah said that the fact that the bus had more than 10 metres of road breadth, away from the truck, indicates that the driver was not paying attention to the road and was speeding.

Col. Yasser Al Humud, assistant civil defence director, who rushed to the scene, said that five engines were called and moved quickly to the scene of the accident. He said cars parked in the area were removed and their drivers helped in extinguishing the fire.

He said fire engines were sent from Zarqa and Mafraq to help put out the fire, because there no such engines were available at Ruweisah.

PLO will be represented in talks with U.S., Khaled Al Hassan says

AMMAN (Agencies) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official has said that the organisation will be represented in talks due to take place in Amman on the Palestinian question between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. administration.

Khaled Al Hassan, a Central Committee member of the mainstream Fatah commando group, told the Kuwaiti News Agency late Monday that the joint delegation was expected to meet in Amman with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy.

Mr. Hassan's statement is the first indication by the PLO that the organisation had submitted a list of names of Palestinians who are not PLO officials to make up the Palestinian side of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for dialogue with the American government.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Monday that he was evaluating a list of Palestinians proposed for inclusion in the joint delegation that would meet with U.S. officials.

Mr. Shultz told reporters in

Canberra that Jordan had "given us some names", but he refused to give any more details.

The New York Times said in a report from Amman last week that the PLO had given to Jordan a list of 10 to 15 names of Palestinians who could constitute the Palestinian side of the delegation.

U.S. State Department officials were quoted as saying later that four out of the presumed list would be selected "as acceptable members of the joint delegation."

The U.S. refuses to talk to the PLO unless the organisation recognises the right of Israel to exist.

To overcome the American objection the PLO had agreed to name Palestinian representatives who do not hold official PLO titles. The American administration, however, has said it was willing to talk with Palestine National Council (PNC) members.

A senior U.S. State Department official was quoted by the American press as saying that it might be some time before the Palestinian list is studied, evaluated and discussed with Jordan.

"We may find that we do not have enough names that fit our

criteria," he said, "and we have to get supplemental names."

According to a report on Tuesday Israel was expecting to receive from the U.S. the list of the Palestinian names.

Israel has repeatedly expressed objections to the expected U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. A senior Israeli official said Tuesday that although the U.S. seemed determined to carry out the dialogue Israel believed that "American officials would take any Israeli objections into consideration."

He did not rule out the possibility of Israel's preventing probable Palestinian delegates in the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip from leaving the territories to attend the talks. "It depends on who is in the list," he said.

A senior American official said Monday that the U.S. would maintain close consultations with Israel on matters relating to the Middle East question.

Robert Smalley, deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs, told reporters that "we will

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Arab League to convene summit despite Syria's boycott decision

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Arab states are going ahead with plans to convene an extraordinary pan-Arab summit conference in Morocco in late July despite Syria's avowed opposition and decision to boycott it, according to Arab diplomats here.

Moroccan King Hassan II was meanwhile dispatching special envoys to brief Arab League member states about the summit which is expected to host in Casablanca.

The Arab diplomats told the Jordan Times Syria had already notified the Arab League headquarters in Tunis of its decision to boycott the summit, proposed by King Hassan to discuss the Palestinian problem.

The diplomats said that the summit will take place as scheduled despite the Syrian boycott since a majority of the Arab countries have agreed to go along with the meeting regardless of objections and reservations expressed by a number of hardline Arab states.

Arab League Secretary-

General Chadli Klibi toured a number of Arab states and dispatched special envoys to others convey the league's decision to go ahead with the summit in the light of the majority support, the diplomats said.

According to the diplomats, the two main items on the summit agenda are expected to be the recent 34-day siege of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut by Lebanese militiamen and major political developments which took place since the last Arab summit in the Moroccan city of Fez in 1982.

Two sensitive issues — the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Arab relations with Egypt — could only be raised as part of the second item and not as separate issues.

The Jordan Times have learned that the promoters of the summit plan to focus the conference's attention on the first item — the main goal of the conference — and exert efforts to secure the attendance of other Arab countries which had expressed reservations over the Feb. 11 agreement and relations with Egypt.

But Syria also objects to the discussion of the Shi'ite Amal militias siege of the Beirut camps which it contends was triggered by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. Syria denies any direct or indirect Syrian involvement in the conflict between Amal and the Palestinians in Lebanon.

But PLO officials here say that Syria's objections to the summit is based on its fear that any debate over the Beirut siege would reveal its "direct conflict" in the events and would deepen its isolation. The PLO hopes that the summit would succeed in "containing" Syrian policies which aim at "eliminating the Palestinian political and military presence in Lebanon."

Senior PLO officials here warn that Palestinian refugee camps in South Lebanon will soon face the "same fate of the three Beirut camps if the Arabs fail to take prompt action to stop the Syrian plan."

They cite recent meetings and contacts between Syrian officials and prominent South Lebanese

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Sheikh Salama charged with instigating people against Cairo government

CAIRO (Agencies) — Sheikh Hafez Salama, leader of a movement to bring Islamic Law to Egypt, has been charged with instigating the people against the government and remained in custody for a third day Tuesday, the state security prosecutor said.

Ragaa Al Araby told the Associated Press the prosecution's investigation of Sheikh Salama was expected to take a week.

"We are going to file lots of charges against Sheikh Salama, but the main one is issuing inflammatory statements that instigate against the authorities," Mr. Araby said. He said Sheikh Salama also would be charged with distribution of anti-government pamphlets and said the elderly cleric will remain in custody until the investigations are completed.

Sheikh Salama's lawyer Abdul Halim Ramadan said the cleric has denied knowledge of pamphlets that security authorities said were confiscated from his office. Mr. Ramadan claimed they were planted.

In addition to Sheikh Salama, Mr. Araby said a number of "Muslim extremists" detained in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria and the southern governorate of Fayoum during the weekend remained in custody. He said they face charges of resisting arrest, disturbing the peace, attempting to stop people from using an Alexandria Mosque to pray and other minor charges that he refused to specify.

Egypt has arrested 47 people for alleged anti-state activity, according to government sources, in the first crackdown on Muslim fundamentalists since President

Hosni Mubarak took office 45 months ago.

Mr. Mubarak has been reluctant to apply Sharia, while Sheikh Salama maintains that its disciplines would provide the solution to Egypt's economic and social problems.

The sources said 12 of Sheikh Salama's supporters had also been arrested on charges of distributing leaflets inciting unrest. Twenty-three others had been arrested in Fayoum city 100 kilometres south-west of Cairo and 11 in the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria for preventing state-appointed Imams from leading Friday prayers at mosques there.

Sheikh Salama's arrest came after weeks of skirmishes over the

issue. He has said his campaign was triggered when parliament, dominated by Mr. Mubarak's ruling National Democratic Party, voted on May 4 to cut short a debate on implementing Sharia in overwhelmingly Muslim Egypt.

He threatened to take his campaign to the streets with a mass march on Mr. Mubarak's Oruba Palace on June 14 but backed down when 2,500 riot police ringed the mosque in which he was preaching with some 5,000 worshippers inside.

Three weeks ago Mr. Mubarak, whose predecessor Anwar Sadat was assassinated by Muslim gunmen in October 1981, warned religious extremists against stirring unrest.

Sheikh Salama, who was a resistance leader in Suez when Israel besieged it in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, responded to Mr. Mubarak's threats and attacks in the state-owned press by declaring that he had no plans to step outside the law.

Iran sets Aug. 16 as presidential election date

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The Iranian Interior Ministry set Aug. 16 as the date of the forthcoming presidential election, IRNA, the official Iranian News Agency, reported.

The official announcement gave prospective candidates one week to register. The deadline next Tuesday is 25 days before the election date.

Presidential elections in Iran

are staged every four years.

It is not yet clear whether the incumbent president, Ali Khamenei, will seek re-election.

Mr. Khamenei's sister defected to Iraq in May, saying she did so because of the executions of thousands in Iran in the name of Islam.

IRNA said the final list of candidates will be announced about a week after the closing date for registration.



RIFAI RECEIVES ABE: Prime Minister Zaid Rifai (left) Tuesday receives visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and accompanying delegation. The meeting is attended by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri (Petra photo)

Health conditions deteriorate in Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — Health conditions in Israel have deteriorated to the extent the epidemics have hit the population, according to an Israeli radio broadcast monitored here.

According to the radio, 1,000 cases of dysentery were reported in Haifa and its suburbs during the last two days, where a state of emergency had been declared at the city's hospitals.

A health department source told the radio that the reason behind the epidemics was the deterioration of health conditions and the pollution of water.

Israeli authorities insist that the reasons behind the epidemic is a deliberate act of water poisoning.

Syria warns against disruption of peace plan

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian newspapers warned Tuesday that Damascus would act against any party that disrupted the security plan it has backed to disarm militias in west Beirut.

"Syria will always be awake and stand against those who try to block the process of peace and national reconciliation," the government newspaper Tishrin said.

"We are watching your every movement and plan," it added.

The semi-official Al Thawra said Syria was insisting that all Lebanese militias be broken up.

Ten years of civil war had proved the militias' existence was the major obstacle to peace, because they depended on sectarianism for their support and not on reunification of the strife-torn country, Al-Thawra said.

"Damascus knows that any failure in this plan will lead to disaster" in its neighbour, the newspaper added.

Al Baath, organ of Syria's ruling Baath Arab Socialist Party, called the plan "the first step to a general solution to the Lebanese crisis — from north to south."

It said the Syrian-mediated plan, which went into effect early Tuesday with five Syrian officers as observers, would enable all Lebanese "to awake to a new era in which security and reconciliation will abound."

Meanwhile U.S. experts on Islamic fundamentalism said Monday that Syrian President Hafez Assad offered the best — but only slim — prospects for freeing seven kidnapped Americans believed held hostage by Shi'ite extremists in Lebanon.

"One of the problems is we don't know who has them," Professor Shahrough Akhavi of the University of South Carolina told the House of Representatives subcommittee on the Middle East.

Akhavi, who was joined by Professor Augustus Norton of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and Professor Fouad Ajami said the first task was to figure out who is holding the hostages kidnapped over the past 16 months.

"After that is done, it seems to me that it is possible to go once again to the president of Syria and see if he can pull it off," said Akhavi, referring to previous intervention of Mr. Assad to free Americans held in the Middle East.

"I wouldn't go out there with great expectations of success, but it's the only game in town, we ought to play," he said.

"We have to recognise that even the Syrians cannot produce these guys without a lot of hard work," said Norton. "It's not a matter of snapping one's fingers. It's not even clear to me... that these people are all held by the same group."

Democratic Representative Lee Hamilton asked whether the kidnappers could safely be assumed to be a radical group.

"I don't know if the term 'radical' is even strong enough," said Norton. "Certainly 'extremist radical group'."

The kidnappers may have "some working relationships on occasion with the Syrians," he said.

"But frankly," Norton added, they have "the ability to remove the hostages outside the grasp of the Syrians as well as anybody else. There are lots of rabbit warrens in southern Beirut; for example, where people can be hidden for literally months without being found."

He said he would be surprised if anyone in U.S. government really has any "hard information" on Syrian involvement in terrorist incidents in Lebanon.

"What impresses me is the extent to which we just don't know," Norton said.

Ajami said he could offer no promising way to free the hostages.

"I would go to Hafez Assad, but on my flight there to Damascus, I would scribble on my notebook that I am on a fools errand and I would probably be on a fool's errand," Ajami said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Israeli car attacked in West Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — An Israeli military vehicle was attacked by a Molotov bomb Monday night while on the main road between the town of Al Azzariyah and the Israeli settlement of Malia Adomim, built on the area of Al Khan Al Ahmar in the West Bank, according to an Israeli army spokesman. The spokesman who announced this on Tuesday said no casualties resulted from the attack while occupation forces rushed to the area and started a campaign of arrests in Al Azzariyah.

3 villagers reportedly killed in Iran

PARIS (R) — Iranian security forces killed three people and wounded 30 when they attacked a village where an anti-government protest was taking place, a Paris-based opposition guerrilla group said here Tuesday. A spokesman for the People's Mujahedin said the shootings took place after security forces surrounded the village of Asgar-Abad in the central Iranian province of Isfahan during a demonstration three days ago. The spokesman also said some 70 political detainees were executed at the end of June in Tehran's Evin Prison and a Mujahedin supporter was banded in public in Arak, central Iran, on June 13.

Eyren to visit Iran

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren accepted invitation to visit Iran when he received a message Tuesday from Iranian President Ali Khamenei, a presidential spokesman said. He said the invitation was delivered with a message from Khamenei by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hussein Ardabili. Ardabili had taken part in a three-day meeting in Ankara which ended Monday of the Economic Cooperation Organisation, a body linking Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, before travelling to Istanbul to meet Gen. Evren.

Hussein receives Maldives minister

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein conferred Tuesday with visiting Maldives Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel, who handed him a message on bilateral relations from President Maamoon Abdul Geyoom, the Iraqi News Agency reported. The agency said the meeting was also attended by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz. Mr. Jameel arrived in Baghdad Monday.

Tindemans may alter visit to Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — The resignation of the Belgian government could cause Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans to alter his schedule during his current visit to Syria, a spokesman for the Belgian embassy said. Mr. Tindemans arrived in Damascus around noon (0900 GMT) Tuesday for talks on bilateral relations with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara, the official Syrian News Agency SANA said. He was expected to leave Wednesday. The spokesman said Mr. Tindemans, a member of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' Flemish Christian Social Party (CVP), had not yet been informed of the cabinet resignation on his arrival here, and the news "could affect his trip." He declined to elaborate (See story page 8).

Turkish forces kill 2 rebels

ANKARA (R) — Turkish security forces have killed two Kurdish guerrillas and captured four in the latest of a series of clashes in the south-east of the country. A martial law statement Monday said the clash with members of a separatist group — a phrase used to identify autonomy-seeking Kurdish rebels — was in Siirt province. It did not say when it occurred.

Kuwaiti oil minister arrives in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Kuwait's oil minister, arriving for a round of talks, has declared that the OPEC oil producers would be able to overcome the lower demand for crude if they remained united, but that cutting prices was not the way to stabilise the world oil market. Sheikh Khalifa Al Sabah made his remarks at the airport upon arrival for talks with President Miguel de la Madrid and other government officials, according to the government news agency Notimex. The visit came less than a week after Mexico cut its oil prices, putting fresh pressure on members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to lower their prices. Mexico is not a member of OPEC but in the past had generally followed its pricing guidelines.

Bomber's use of Red Cross car undermines ICRC work

BEIRUT (R) — The International Red Cross (ICRC), which does extensive humanitarian work in war-torn Lebanon, expressed deep concern Tuesday about reports that one of its cars was used in a suicide bomb attack Monday night.

A spokesman said it was difficult to confirm that a Red Cross car was used, but he acknowledged that 12 ICRC or Lebanese Red Cross vehicles were stolen in west Beirut in the past 10 weeks during anarchy involving militias.

"We are deeply preoccupied, not just because of the failure to respect our emblem but because this also leaves these vehicles out of our control and therefore outside our responsibility," the spokesman said.

He indicated that the car thefts, and the bomber's reported use of a white Peugeot 504 with large Red Cross symbols and flying a Red Cross flag, could undermine the trust which enables the Geneva-based agency to operate in Lebanon.

Similar cars are used by Swiss ICRC officials to travel around on

humanitarian missions involving liaison with all groups in the Lebanese conflict, including Israeli troops in the South and the pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia.

In a report on its operations during May and June, the ICRC's Beirut delegation said Tuesday its officials had faced disagreeable incidents involving "abusive utilisation" and disrespect for its protective emblem.

It issued a "pressing appeal to all parties in the conflict" to respec-

pect the symbol to enable the agency to carry out its mission.

Lebanese security sources said Monday night's suicide bombing, the third in South Lebanon in a week, killed 15 people at an SLA checkpoint at the northern entrance to Israel's self-declared "security zone" near the border.

Residents of the area confirmed, Israeli reports that the white Peugeot had ICRC markings.

The sources said two of the dead were SLA militiamen and the others Lebanese civilians, mostly

women and girls, and including 10 members of a single family.

Twin car bombings on two joint Israeli-SLA posts on July 9 also killed 15 Lebanese civilians and two SLA men.

Asked how the latest attack might affect the work of the ICRC, the Beirut spokesman said, "It is already affecting our work. The Lebanese Red Cross was not allowed to go to the help of the wounded on the spot where the car bombing took place."

Khartoum approves draft constitution

CAIRO (R) — Sudan's caretaker government has drafted a provisional constitution which gives the military leaders ultimate legislative power, Egypt's Middle East News Agency MENA has reported from Khartoum.

It quoted Prosecutor-General Omar Abdul Atti as saying the new constitution was largely identical to one issued in 1954 after independence from Anglo-Egyptian rule and amended in 1964. This provided for freedom of speech and the right to form

political parties and trade and professional unions.

Former Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, ousted by a military coup last April 6, suspended the 1964 constitution when he took power in a 1969 coup.

Mr. Abdul Atti said the new constitution, to be in force until transitional military rule ends next April, would give the government legislative powers subject to endorsement by the military council, led by coup leader Gen. Abdul Rahman Swareddahab.

He said the military would have the right to reject or amend laws suggested by the cabinet within two weeks of their being issued, failing which they would take effect.

Gen. Swareddahab has promised general elections next April, after which he would hand over power to a civilian government.

Meanwhile U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary Robert Smalley said that Khartoum wants to maintain good relations with the U.S.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
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MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:10 Cartoons
17:25 Children Programmes
18:20 Sport
19:30 Programme Review
20:00 Arabic Series
21:00 Programme Review
21:50 Poetry
22:15 News in Arabic
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:15 Varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
21:10 Documentary: Playing Skape
22:00 News in English
22:30 Jessie (Lady Killer)

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& party on 95.60 KHz. SW
Tel: 77411-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News
08:00 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:00 Morning Show Contd.
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session Contd.
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 The Young Sound
14:15 Instrumentals
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Old Favourites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea
18:30 Arab Music
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Contd.
22:00 News Summary
23:00 Evening Show Continued
23:57 News Headlines
24:00 Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Wimbledon Report 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 Financial News 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 What's New 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Omnibus 10:30 World News 10:39 24 Hours: News Summary 10:39 Report on Religion 10:45 The World Today 11:00 Newsdesk 11:05 Classical Record Review 11:30 Tom Waits' America 12:00 World News 12:09 British Report on Religion 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Newsdesk 12:35 Derby Review 12:45 Wimbledon Report 13:00 News Summary: The Liberated Man 13:30 Chessworld 14:00 World News 14:09 News Bulletin 14:15 Homer 14:25 A Letter from Wales 14:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Nature Notebook 15:25 The Farming World 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:24 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Strictly Instrumental 17:00 News Summary: Outlook 17:45 Report on Religion 17:50 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Tomorrow's Child 18:30 Two Cheers for June 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Counterpoint 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:09 A Letter from Wales 20:15 Monitor 20:30 Assignment 20:35 War-guide 20:40 Book Choice 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Top Twenty 22:00 Outlook Opening with News Summary 22:30 Stock Market Report 22:45 Good Books 23:00 World News 23:09 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 Assignment 24:00 News Summary: Wimbledon Report 09:15 Album 24:05 Recording of the Week 24:15 A Letter from Wales 01:30 Financial News 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News 02:09 Commentary 02:15 Good Books 02:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 12510 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning/News 09:40 Newsline 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 Music USA 10:40 News 10:50 Focus 10:55 Special English News & Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Magazine Show 21:00 News 21:10 Focus 21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 Music USA 23:00 News 23:10 Focus 23:15 Music USA 23:40 News 00:10 News Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS

* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.

VIDEO

* At the French Cultural Centre — "Environment" at 4:00 p.m.

JERASH FESTIVAL

Wednesday, July 17, 1985

6:00-6:30 Jordanian Army Band

6:30-7:30 "Spontaneous Art" Folk Troupe

8:15-9:45 Arabic Poetry — Session 6 (Free)

10:30-12:00 "Nash" (A Play) — Belgium & Lebanon (JD 2)

Sound & Light Five Friends — Arabic Play for Children (230 fcs)

8:15-9:30 The "Lights" Band — Jordan (JD 1)

10:30-12:30 Assortment of Jordanian Folklore (500 fcs)

Colonnade Theatre

7:30-8:00 Jordanian Army Band

9:45-10:15 Jordanian "Dubke" & Songs

Zaous Valets

5:00-12:00 Paintings and Fine Arts Exhibition

Colonnade

5:00-12:00 Crafts Displays

Colonnade West

5:00-12:00 Children's Book Fair & Activities

Roadhouse

5:00-12:00 Exhibition of Jordanian Antiquities

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 6610267

American Centre 644371

American Centre library 641520

British Council 661478

French Cultural Centre 637009

Goethe Institute 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre 642423

Spanish Cultural Centre 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre 639777

Hays Arts Centre 665195

Hussein Youth City 667181/6

Y.W.C.A. 641793

Y.W.M.C.A. 664251

Amman Municipal Library 637111

University of Jordan Library 843555

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabal Amman, tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwadih, 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Red-croset) Jabal Amman, 678906.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.

St. Epiphanius Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Stameh, 816334.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.

Rainbow Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:02 Fajr

05:41 (Sunrise) Duha

12:42 Dhuhr

16:23 'Asr

19:42 Maghrib

21:21 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

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ARRIVALS

06:35 Cairo (MS)

07:25 London, Larnaca (R)

Rifai inspects work at King Abdullah Mosque

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai Tuesday inspected the King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Mosque built on a 12-dunum area in Abdali in the centre of Amman. The building of the mosque has been completed but more work is being done on the interior finishing.

Mr. Rifai, accompanied by Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nusseibeh and Minister of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, toured the various sections of the mosque. The formal opening of the mosque will take place in November.

The JD 4-million project, designed by the West German eng-

ineer Jan Cejta in the traditional Islamic architectural style, is a complex which comprises a mosque which seats 3,000 worshippers and there is space for 8,000 more in the courtyards outside the main hall.

It also includes a conference centre with a capacity of 700 people, a large library, cafeteria, a Koranic school and a quarter for housing the Imams (religious leaders at the mosque), a royal chamber and two smaller halls for meetings. The adjacent car park accommodates 450 vehicles. The mosque has a minaret which is 68 metres high and it also has separate halls for men and women worshippers.



Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai (left) accompanied by Minister of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat (centre) Tuesday visits the King Abdullah Mosque in Abdali (Petra photo)

Iraqi envoy praises Jordan's stands, bilateral cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja Sultan Tuesday paid tribute to the national stands of His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian government and people and expressed his appreciation for Jordan's total support for the Iraqi people in the face of Iranian aggression.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the ambassador said that the coming generations will take pride in the Jordanian stand and its support for Iraq in its defence of Arab land.

Jordanian-Iraqi relations are excellent and represent an example to be followed by other Arab countries, the ambassador said.

He said that over the past five years Iraq and Jordan undertook several steps leading towards total integration and enhancing their national economies thanks to the guidance and directives of the leaders of the two countries.

In his statement to mark Iraq's celebration of the July 17 revolution, the ambassador referred to Jordanian-Iraqi agreements and joint companies such as the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport

Company and the Air Cargo Company which, he said, have helped to promote bilateral cooperation in economic and trade fields. The two countries have recently signed an agreement for the establishment of a joint industrial company which will form a nucleus for joint industrial concerns, the ambassador added.

Mr. Sultan spoke also about Iraq's achievements over the past 17 years including the Iraqi government decision in 1973 to nationalise the oil industry which, he said, had preserved the country's natural wealth and helped the Iraqis build a strong economy and a 500,000 strong army to defend the nation.

Regarding the situation on the front with Iran, the ambassador said that the Iraqi lines are very strong and added that the Iraqi people are always ready to repel aggression.

Mr. Sultan criticised Libya's recent strategic alliance with Iran which, he said, can only serve the interests of Israel and impede Iraq's moves to help liberate the occupied Arab lands of Palestine.

Jordan, Egypt sign minutes of talks on pharmaceuticals

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt Tuesday signed minutes of meetings held in Amman over the past few days by members of the High Joint Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

In the minutes, both sides stressed the importance of registering Jordanian medicines agreed on at a meeting in Cairo last May to be adopted by the Egyptian market. They also agreed to speed up the process of assigning agents for Egyptian drugs in Jordan and agreed that Egyptian drugs be granted the same facilities in Jordan as similar Jordanian products and that Jordanian medicine be treated similarly in Egypt.

The committee decided to ask Jordan to supply the Egyptian market with its needs of certain medicines, children food and plas-

tic syringes and that Egypt would sell Jordan glass bottles for medical purposes and other containers in addition to certain raw materials used in the manufacture of medicine, especially veterinary drugs.

The president of the Egyptian Pharmacists Association, who attended the meetings, extended an invitation to owners of Jordanian pharmaceutical industries and officials of the Health Ministry to attend a conference on pharmacy science to be held in Egypt in February of next year.

The minutes were signed by Dr. Mohammad Bani Hani, director of the trade centres corporation at the Ministry of Industry and Trade and Dr. Mustafa Ibrahim from the Egyptian state pharmaceutical industry.

New projects expected to ease unemployment of engineers

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh said here Tuesday that his ministry plans to carry out major projects and is expected to offer employment to a great number of engineers.

Newly graduated engineers will be offered jobs in projects in Jordan as part of a training programme prepared by the ministry in coordination with the Jordanian Engineers Association (JEA), Mr.

Hawamdeh said. The minister was speaking at a ceremony for the swearing-in of 76 new engineers. The ceremony was attended by JEA President Ibrahim Abu Ayyash. Mr. Abu Ayyash spoke about the association's efforts to find jobs for engineers in African countries and for coordinating efforts with the Ministry of Higher Education to offer advice to students of engineering.

Agriculture Ministry studying plans for six slaughterhouses

IRBID (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture is preparing a study on the establishment of a company which will be charged with building six central slaughterhouses in major Jordanian cities and these will help stock breeders market their products, Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhan announced here Tuesday.

The minister was speaking at a meeting grouping farmers and officials of departments concerned with the agricultural sector in Irbid and Ramtha during which he heard the views of the audience and the needs of both the agricultural departments and farmers.

The minister spoke at the meeting stressing the importance of agricultural engineers and officials conducting more field work to study at close hand the various problems which farmers encounter in their work and to find solutions to these problems.

The Ministry of Agriculture has drawn up a study which includes the main outlines for Jordan's agricultural strategy. The study takes into consideration means to provide the local market with its needs and exporting the surplus.

In addition to the subject of granting loans to the farmers, distribution of water and other essentials for production, the minister said. He said that the application of agricultural patterns in Irbid and Ramtha districts will take effect in September.

The minister also called on farmers to improve the quality of their production and the grading and packing processes which, he said, would help Jordanian products compete with foreign products.

Working paper

After hearing the minister's speech, Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin presented Mr. Dakhan with a working paper prepared by the agricultural department in Irbid. The paper covers all aspects of agricultural issues in the region; agricultural roads, ways to protect agricultural land, means of halting the process of desertification, random building operations, the loss of land units through distribution and inheritance and other related topics.

Heated debates precede Lower House endorsement of draft medical laws

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament Tuesday endorsed draft laws pertaining to the Jordan Medical Council (JMC), the Jordan Bar Association (JBA), pharmaceutical practices and general health following a heated debate and despite protests by several deputies to return the medical council laws once again to the legal committee for assessment. The house's legal committee had passed the laws to it after introducing marginal amendments to certain articles.

At the beginning of the session, which was presided over by Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayez, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai requested the house to put on the agenda as a "very urgent" issue, a loan agreement between Jordan and the World Bank for construction and development. Mr. Rifai, in his request, pointed out that any delay in approving the loan would cost the treasury extra expenditure in delay fees. The World Bank has already approved a loan to Jordan for \$30 million to cover the construction of sewerage and water projects for greater Amman.

Deputy Musa Abu Al Ragheb requested that the deputy members of the financial committee meet outside the house, to settle the prime minister's request prior to voting. However, deputy Salman Al Quda, head of the house's legal committee, suggested that the issue of the loan should be put to the vote since, he said, the house has had a thorough discussion on the subject in its previous sessions. Deputy Melih Al Otallah supported Mr. Quda's request and called for a prompt vote on the issue.

Deputy Ya'qub Mu'amar agreed on putting the issue to vote, but said the financial committee should first discuss it for several minutes. Deputy Mu'amar first called for a vote on adding the issue to the agenda before the endorsement. Deputies voted in favour of Deputy Mu'amar's suggestion. The draft agreement then was read to the house before the final endorsement.

The World Bank loan had earlier been tackled in the house but the endorsement was delayed following a heated argument between the minister of public works and deputy Leith Shabbat, who is an engineer. Deputy Shabbat suggested that Na'ur sewerage sites should be relocated while the minister opposed the idea.

Following the loan endorsement, the legal committee rapporteur Abdul Baqi Gammo read the medical council draft laws which were passed to the house after introducing slight changes. The committee introduced an amendment to article No. 4 of law No. 12 of 1982. The amendment states that the medical council should comprise the minister of health as president, the doctors association president as vice-president of the council, deans of the medical faculties at Jordan University as members with the director of the Royal Medical Services and the higher studies committee president at the council as members.

Specialised certificates

The legal committee introduced an amendment to article 6 stipulating the evaluation of specialisation certificates or clinical certificates which have been issued by educational institutions and universities. An assessment board will acknowledge and grant specialisation titles to doctors registered with the association under specified regulations. Another amendment states that the medical council is allowed to grant specialisation to certificates in the name of the council to those doctors who pass the exams held by specialised scientific committees.

Deputy Nazih Ammarin suggested that the medical council law be sent back to the legal committee for further discussion since, he said, highly specialised doctors

had not contributed when the amendment was drawn up. "I propose calling all members of the medical council to meet with the legal committee to air their opinions, since they are aware of the medical problems in Jordan," he said.

The laws were passed following a meeting of the legal committee with the attendance of Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh and the doctors association president Hassan Khreis.

Deputy Ammarin, who is a specialised medical doctor, suggested that the medical council be administratively independent from the association and the Ministry of Health. "Connecting this institute with the Ministry of Health and appointing the minister of health as its president contradicts article No. 3 of the same law which states that the Jordan Medical Council is financially and administratively independent," he said. He added that the minister acts in his capacity as a political figure and may not have the required scientific qualifications to hold the post.

This contradicts with article No. 7 of the law which makes it a condition for a JMC president to be a professor in his field, the deputy pointed out. Deputy Ammarin's protest was topped by a suggestion to cancel a law issued by the Ministry of Health.

exempt from having to take the evaluation test," he added.

The prime minister supported Dr. Hamzeh's explanation and added that the procedure of refusing certificates from certain medical institutions is prejudiced against certain countries. "Some medical institutions in the United States are acknowledged in Jordan while certificates from the vast majority are not accepted here," he pointed out. Mr. Rifai pointed out that a list of universities whose certificates are accepted in Jordan is to be drawn up soon.

Deputy Rizk Bataineh suggested a vote on the JMC laws separately. The laws were endorsed when put to the vote.

The house voted in favour of general health laws as passed to it by the committee. The committee had changed one of the laws following a suggestion by the doctors association and which was approved by the minister of health. The suggestion proposed that fees for doctors be fixed as in the existing doctors association law.

Another law states that fees for doctors are specified exclusively by the doctors association. This law excludes the participation of the minister of health in determining the fees. The ministry participated in the process since 1982.



The Lower House of Parliament in session Tuesday (Petra photo)

With cancelling the medical council evaluation test for doctors obtaining specialisation certificates and acknowledged in Jordan. Defending his proposal, deputy Ammarin said "lots of mistakes are being committed daily by doctors who lack experience and who have not taken evaluation tests and this has resulted in losing many patients."

Citing an example he said: "In the 1970s when I used to work at the medical centre, I came across a 30-year-old patient who had undergone surgery in which his prostate gland had been taken out. This surgery is usually done on patients who are above 70 of age and the surgery has deprived the young man in question of having children for the rest of his life. Deputy Ammarin also gave several examples of deadly mistakes committed by unprofessional doctors.

Several deputies supported Mr. Ammarin's proposal to send the JMC laws back to the legal committee for further discussions, especially the evaluation test for specialised doctors. Deputy Yusef Al Adem and deputy Abdullah Akalich said the law should be sent back to the committee in order to involve a wider range of experts to take part in implementing it.

In his reply to deputy Ammarin, Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh said that the citizen is always protected against violators who commit fatal mistakes due to lack of experience.

He pointed out that the evaluation test is still applied to those who graduated from universities which Jordan does not acknowledge. Dr. Hamzeh said that these graduates are required to undertake a training period at either the Ministry of Health or the medical centre after which they are given special certificates by the JMC. "Regarding graduates from renowned and acknowledged medical institutions, they are

Labour minister outlines preparations, agenda for expatriates' conference

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Over eight hundred Jordanian expatriates from all over the world will arrive in Amman next week to participate in the first conference for Jordanian expatriates, due to be held on July 20 at the Palace of Culture in Al Hussein Youth City.

The three-day conference, the first of its kind to be held in Jordan, has been organised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development. The conference will discuss five working papers on the living conditions of the 800,000 Jordanian expatriates living outside their homeland and will introduce and outline the political and economic conditions of Jordan, to these expatriates in order to give them a clear picture about the various investment fields available in the Kingdom.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan explained in a press conference held Tuesday, the steps undertaken and efforts by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development to organise this conference.

"The continuous guidance and directions of His Majesty King Hussein and his deep concern about Jordanian expatriates were behind holding this conference," Mr. Haj Hassan said. "In addition," he continued, "the government's concern to follow up on the expatriate affairs, problems and interests formed another incentive behind organising this conference."

Preparatory committee

The government has formed a preparatory committee headed by the minister of labour and social development and which includes members representing all ministries and organisations concerned.

The committee is responsible for preparing working papers, registering participants and following up on all activities and programmes in order to help the conference to achieve its main goals and purposes.

Mr. Haj Hassan explained that the main goal of the conference is to familiarise people living in Jordan with the working and living conditions of Jordanian expatriates in order to take the right measures to help these expatriates and to offer them services if needed. Another goal, he added, is to introduce the various investment opportunities available in Jordan and to show expatriates

the best ways to spend or invest their savings and earning from abroad to guarantee them a reasonable profit and at the same time to help contribute to the developmental plans of Jordan.

Mr. Haj Hassan said that during the conference participants and expatriates will study the available job opportunities both in the country and abroad for the Jordanian labour force in general and university graduates in particular.

During the conference the participants will discuss five working papers covering social, economic and national topics as well as the problems facing the Jordanian expatriates whilst they are working abroad.

Working papers

Among the five working papers to be presented at the conference is a political paper. "This paper," Mr. Haj Hassan explained, "will give Jordanian expatriates a clear idea of Jordan's political stands towards many causes, especially the Palestinian cause to ensure the Palestinian people their legitimate rights and to orient these expatriates on the strong Palestinian-Jordanian relations and ties."

An economic working paper, he continued, will outline the Jordanian economy, and the Kingdom's development plans with emphasis on the available investment fields in Jordan. The paper, he added, will also present in detail the incentives and encouragements offered by the government to various investment sectors.

The minister went on to say that a third important paper on the situation of the labour force in Jordan will also be discussed. This paper, he explained, will tackle the characteristics of the labour force and legislation pertaining to the labour market. It will also review the labour force policy, emigration of the Jordanian labour force and the importation of foreign labourers to the Jordanian labour market.

A fourth paper on the problems facing expatriates abroad will be discussed and many recommendations concerning their

problems will be suggested, the minister said. This paper was prepared by expatriates living in the Arab World and many other foreign countries, he added.

In addition, participants will study the many difficulties facing Jordanian expatriates during their visits to their homeland.

During their stay in Jordan, the 800 expatriates participating in the conference will visit the University of Jordan where they will watch films about the Royal Scientific Society and agriculture in Jordan. The participants will also visit Yarmouk University, the Jordan Valley and the Jerash Festival.

The minister paid tribute to Jordanian expatriates for their awareness of their social, economic and national responsibilities and their contributions to the development of the Jordanian economy and infrastructure.

"Eight hundred expatriates will participate in this conference, out of which 20 per cent are living in the Arab World and the rest are working in foreign countries," Mr. Haj Hassan said. He explained that 25 per cent of Jordanian families are abroad and he emphasised that Jordan should provide these families with support and assistance.

In order to provide participants with the best services and to ensure that the conference is a great success, the organisers have formed a general secretariat which, through its different committees, will be responsible for all technical, administrative and media services. The general secretariat will also provide the participants with hotel accommodation and transportation.

Foreign labourers

Answering questions on foreign labourers and the effect of a large number of foreigners on the Jordanian economy, Mr. Haj Hassan said: "The policy of the Ministry of Labour is very clear and could be summarised as providing job opportunities for Jordanians." However, since the Jordanian market has a large deficit in many professions and specialisations, we are forced to import many foreign labourers every year in order to cover this deficit."

Mr. Haj Hassan explained that after the 1972-1975 three-year plan, the number of the foreign labourers increased to reach 155,000 in 1985 out of which 122,000 are Egyptian workers.

The minister also referred to the ministry's efforts to increase the number of labour consultants and to present labourers outside Jordan with services and help.

Rediscovered scenes of ancient Jerash

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter



AMMAN — One of the most individual items on display at the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts is a collection of eight post cards; miniature duplicates of eight original paintings done by French Orientalist Leon De Laborde in 1837 which illustrate the historical sites of the ancient Greco-Roman city of Jerash.

These post cards are displayed for the first time in the country's historical and art records and include paintings of Jerash's South Theatre, the Nymphaeum, the Triumphal Arch, the North Theatre, the Artemis Temple, the southern part of the city and a general view of the Temple of Zeus, the Oval Piazza and the Cardo.

Such a valuable collection could have never been displayed if it was not for the personal endeavours of a Jordanian historian and antiquities collector Captain Arslan Ramadan, who came across these illustrations by coincidence.

"As a collector of paintings and antiquities done by Orientalists in Jordan and Palestine, my British antiquities broker informed me of these valuable items," Captain Ramadan said.

"I travelled to London and was astonished to see them in a massive book which included various articles on Bilad Al Sham civilisations also done by these Orientalists," he added. "Luckily, I bought these illustrations which were taken from Laborde's book 'De la Syrie', published in 1837 in Paris."

When Captain Ramadan returned to Amman, he took his findings to the Department of Tourism and Antiquities. Officials at the ministry were astonished and recommended that "the paintings" should be duplicated on post cards and sold to the public throughout the Jerash Festival.

Books on Jordan

Captain Ramadan has already published two illustrated books on "Jordan. Yesterday and Today"

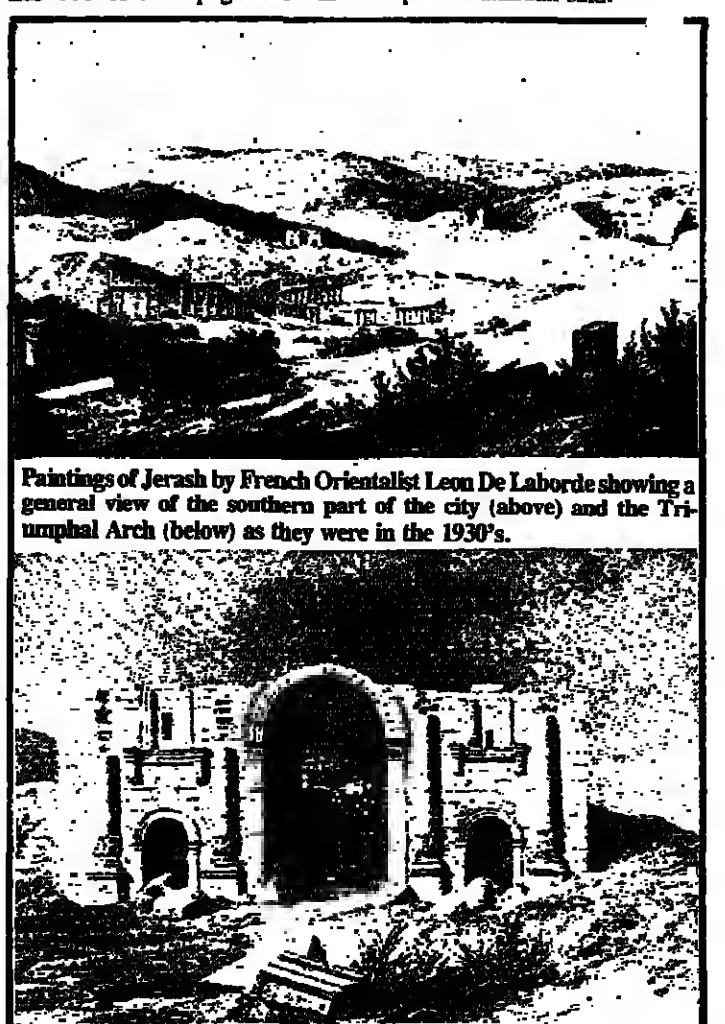
and "Photographs of Jordan and Palestine". His next book to be published will be on "Jordan Deserts and the Birds of Jordan."

Forty thousand post cards have been printed and are on display at the Jerash Festival and in local book stores and libraries, Captain Ramadan said. His book "Photographs of Jordan and Palestine" has 800 colour pages and the

photographs were personally collected from works published in Britain on Trans-Jordan culture.

His book on Jordan, yesterday and today, illustrates the contrast between the country in the early 1920s and how it has developed into an urban centre in the 1980s. The book covers all governmental institutions, voluntary organisations, construction, ruins and antiquities of Jordan from that time and how they look today.

"These two books have been a success and thousands of copies have already been sold and recommended by all those who have personal interest in the Kingdom's history and rapid development", Captain Ramadan said.



Jordan Times

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 Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan
 The Jordan Times is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays.
 Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Japan has a role to play

THE current visit to Jordan of the Japanese foreign minister, Mr. Shintaro Abe, is an important event in the history of Arab-Japanese relations. Japan is not only a major economic power in the world today. Its rising activism in international politics and its expanding ties with the Arab World are also clear indicators of the importance of this visit.

Apart from strengthening bilateral relations between Japan and Jordan, Mr. Abe's visit here can serve to advance the cause of peace in the Middle East as elsewhere in the international arena. The foreign minister's travels since 1982 have already taken him to 36 countries around the globe, and he is now the acknowledged leader of Japan's creative diplomacy. It thus goes without saying that the man's experience as well as his personal stature as a prominent politician in his country, can do a lot for mutual Japanese-Arab cooperation and understanding and for involving Japan in the search for a just and honourable settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. All this would be done of course in accordance with what a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out in a recent interview: "Japan's influence in the Middle East stems from the fact that Japan does not have any political ambitions. Japan's hands are clean."

On the Gulf war, Japan has been making sincere efforts trying to mediate an end to the fighting between Iraq and Iran. Tokyo has good relations with both Baghdad and Tehran, as evidenced by the consecutive visits to the Japanese capital in June and July by the Iraqi foreign minister and the speaker of the Iranian Majlis, and we expect the efforts to continue to end this bloody and destabilising conflict.

Japanese leaders, especially the Nakasone administration, are no doubt aware of their political responsibility as a major economic power.

We in Jordan, like many others in developing countries, welcome this trend and are heartened by the fact that Japan is paying closer attention to developmental needs in various parts of the world.

We join in welcoming Mr. Abe and his accompanying delegation to Jordan and wish them a successful visit and a pleasant stay amongst friends.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: West Beirut security plan

TODAY WAS fixed as the date for implementing a security plan in Beirut, one which had been agreed upon by the various factions that have been fighting one another in the western part of the Lebanese capital. Ten years have passed since the beginning of the civil war in Lebanon during which a struggle continued among the warring factions not for the interest of the whole of Lebanon but rather for the interests of the warlords and their ambitions.

It was hoped that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 would unite all the factions in the face of the common danger as in the case of most nations that had been faced by foreign aggression, but unfortunately the warring groups maintained their divisions and their differences and continued a vain war that killed and maimed thousands and destroyed most of the country and ruined its economy.

The Israelis have thus succeeded in dismembering Lebanon and killing the spirit of reconciliation and unity among its groups. It is time for the Lebanese now to take stock of what has been done and benefit from the security plan being implemented in West Beirut to bring about peace and security for the whole country. This is an essential step if Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity are to be preserved.

Al Dustour: Arab diplomacy should move

THE ORGANISATION of African Unity (OAU) meeting due in Addis Ababa on Thursday is thought by observers to be very crucial and will have its impact on the future of the organisation. The meeting is bound to witness divisions and disputes among its OAU members in view of a decision by at least eight of them to restore diplomatic relations with Israel.

These African nations have been exposed to pressure from the United States and other Western nations to resume diplomatic ties with the Zionist state, at a time when the Arab countries were busy themselves with their petty differences and internal disputes. It is a pity to see Egypt, the only Arab country with ties with Israel, to assume the task of the rest of the Arab countries in trying to abort Israel's attempts to infiltrate the African continent. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs is now making a tour of African countries trying to foil Zionist attempts, while the Arab countries, specially those in Africa and with strong ties with African states are looking on, as if the matter is none of their concern.

The Arab oilstates, which obviously have influence over the African countries, should take the initiative and launch an offensive in this respect. They must make sure that African countries which severed ties with Israel following the 1973 war should adhere to their stands until Israel recognises the rights of the Palestinians to their homeland.

Sawt Al Shaab: Syria to rebuild camps?

WE ARE surprised to hear Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam announce that Syria will help re-build the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, since these camps are still besieged by Shi'ite militias, who are in fact preparing for an attack on refugee camps around Sidon in South Lebanon.

We wonder what prompted the Syrians to take this decision. Was it a feeling of guilt and responsibility for the destruction of these camps at the hands of their allies and with their full consent, or was it an attempt to regain credibility lost because of this atrocious crime? Nevertheless, this decision can by no means lessen the degree of guilt and minimise the crime committed by the Syrian-backed militia nor Damascus's condemnation of these crimes.

However, Damascus's deceitful attempts designed to present itself to the world in a new image of concern over the fate of the helpless refugees were exposed to the whole world when the Lebanese government announced there can be no re-construction of any kind as long as the militias maintain their siege around the camps. But the militias are under the control of Damascus, and therefore, no re-construction of any kind is bound to take place.

Jewish scholar urges external pressure on Israel

By Grace Halsell

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Israel suffered humiliation and loss in its invasion of Lebanon, but even so, "Israel does not plan to withdraw completely from Lebanon," Dr. Israel Shahak, an anti-Zionist Jew and authority on the Arab-Israeli conflict, told this reporter in occupied Jerusalem.

"It is now clear to 90 per cent of the Israelis that the invasion of Lebanon was a failure in moral terms. In technical terms, the status of the army officers is even worse than it was before. Yet Israel continues to insist it owns a portion of southern Lebanon — an area it calls its 'security zone' north of the Israel-Lebanese border," Dr. Shahak, a Hebrew University chemistry professor who devotes all his available time to helping Palestinians achieve justice told me.

"In a plain meaning of this word, this government does not plan a full withdrawal from Lebanon. They intend to change from static occupation to mobile occupation, meaning that wide areas of South Lebanon, from eight to 15 miles north of the Litani River, will be ruled by the so-called South Lebanese Army. And the Israeli Army will conduct supervision of the rest, meaning that when the South Lebanese army will be in trouble, which of course it will be, then the Israeli Army will enter.

"This government (Israel) wishes to dominate Lebanon," Dr. Shahak continued. "They plan to do so first of all by ruining Lebanon economically, by exports, without customs. And they plan to continually send the Israeli Air Force to overfly Lebanon and bombard it whenever they wish and also they plan to dominate Lebanon by playing on community quarrels. The Israelis will utilise small groups," Dr. Shahak said.

Israel keeps from 100 to 150 Israeli soldiers and civilians operating in what has been termed "a Mercedes Army," as part of its continuing presence in southern Lebanon. The zone the Israelis patrol ostensibly is under the control of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The U.N. area includes four fixed Israeli military positions, and there are another 60 fixed positions closer to the border but still inside Lebanon. Israel keeps more than 150 Israeli personnel south of the U.N. zone, in the immediate border strip.

It is Dr. Shahak's contention that Israel invaded Lebanon to prove it could win a war quickly and decisively.

"That was the first reason why Israel invaded Lebanon. And I must give some credit to (former prime minister) Begin for being so open about it. In July 1982 he made an important speech before a high military academy that trains

Israel's top-ranking officers. He said the PLO and Palestinians were not the main reason for invading Lebanon. Rather, he stressed, the first reason for the invasion was that Israel should erase the trauma of the war of 1973 when it was shown that the Israeli Army cannot win quickly — these were his very words.

"And also Begin and Sharon wanted to improve the image of the Israeli officers. Before '73, an Israeli in uniform, young, middle-aged or old, used to be a 'society king' and this was not so after 1973," Dr. Shahak said.

However, after the invasion of Lebanon, the status of the Israeli officer went up for the first few months of this war. But then the Israeli forces had to retreat for the first time before a national resistance war.

"And the Likud is being blamed, not in moral terms — but for failure. The army responds in various ways, first of all blaming politicians, 'who stabbed us in the back' — as in Germany after World War I or Gen. Westmoreland in the United States."

Because they are being blamed for failure in Lebanon, many top military leaders are pressing for a new and bigger war — this time with Syria. They are saying, "We are not trained to fight commandos, we are not trained for static occupation, but we are trained to defeat other armies in a mobile

and quick war. And we can show this against Syria. Let us fight against Syria and you will see how good we are."

The main reasons why this is being suggested are internal and not external, Dr. Shahak explained. "Even those Israelis who want to destroy Palestinians as a nationality and subject them to slavery — even they care more about the 'honour' of their army than they care about destroying Palestinians. This is natural to every chauvinistic society. Even if Mr. Reagan will say no to a war against Syria, this trauma (of having lost the war in Lebanon) will be a strong polarising force in Israeli society."

Asked about the occupied Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza, Dr. Shahak said: "We are back to the brutality of the years 1974 to 1977. Palestinian universities are being raided and closed. There is very much collective punishment being meted out. If something happens in Ramallah, the Israelis close 150 shops for a week. If something happens in Hebron, they mete out collective and local punishments."

Asked whether it would be difficult if not impossible to dismantle Jewish settlements and create a Palestinian state if Israel created so many "facts" in West Bank, Dr. Shahak said, "No, Meron Benvenisti (Israeli ana-

lyst) or people connected with him say that. But, it is not a question of settlers or settlements. It is a question of politics and the Israeli Jewish society. For many years now, 30 to 35 per cent of the Jews in Israel oppose making peace by relinquishing the territories, whether for real autonomy or Jordanian control — for them it is the same thing.

"Obviously no government under usual conditions is going to fight such a large segment of the population without having a big pressure from another source or without a situation in which some of those people change their minds."

"For example, a great majority of the 35 per cent of the population held in 1982 or the beginning of 1983 the same ideas about Lebanon as they did about the West Bank," Dr. Shahak continued. "What changed them? External pressure. Now I am not saying that all external pressure must be in the form of resistance warfare. It can come in the form of economic collapse, which can be as important as warfare. Or, it can be cooperation between the two superpowers against something — anything is possible. 'But my point is that it must be external to the Israeli society.'"

When it will happen, Dr. Shahak said, "The Israelis will be as quickly converted as they were about their policy in dealing with Lebanon. However, until there is

external pressure, there is no political reason why the Israeli government will quarrel with about one-third of its own citizens.

"If the facts will be strongly put to them that settlers remaining in the territories is going to be bad for Israel internally then they will change. I am not speaking about morality. If it were clearly put to them that keeping the West Bank, and Gaza were not in Jewish interest, they would within a year be converted (to withdrawal). But if not, they will stay there."

"So long as it was not put to the French that keeping Algeria was not in French interest, there was a strong minority within France for keeping Algeria. And you needed a De Gaulle to convince France otherwise. And he did this, not so much for morality but out of a real perception of French interest."

Of course there are a small group of Jews in Israel — no more than eight to 15 per cent of the population — who are concerned with morality. And without external pressure we will not be more. How many Americans were against intervention in Vietnam from the beginning to the end? Probably no more than 10 per cent.

"It is a mistake to assume that Israeli Jews will be converted morally," Dr. Shahak concluded. "They will be influenced only by political terms, as all societies" — Arab News, Jeddah.

Lange's testing time is still ahead

By Philip Melchior
Reuter

WELLINGTON — In the 12 months since New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange won a landslide election victory, the isolated South Pacific country has alternately basked and squirmed in the unfamiliar glare of the international spotlight.

His Labour Party government has taken an anti-nuclear stance that deeply offended the United States and pushed through radical economic reforms.

But it found itself powerless to stop a controversial tour of South Africa by the all-black Rugby Union team. The High Court has now blocked their departure but the rugby authorities have yet to announce whether they will finally abandon the tour.

It made strenuous efforts to stop the controversial tour, and although these failed to convince the rugby authorities, they eventually cancelled the tour after the High Court judge granted an injunction preventing the team from leaving.

Mr. Lange has characterised his administration as "a long-term government not a one-term government."

But many of the issues that have dominated the hectic period since his victory on July 14 last year remain unresolved. They could still end the rule of the ebullient former courtroom lawyer and Methodist lay preacher after a single three-year term, say political analysts.

"The nuclear thing and the way they've handled the economy can still blow back at them," political commentator Richard Long told Reuters.

He said, Mr. Lange's promise to enshrine his ban on nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed warships in legislation by the year's end posed a risk to relations with Washington at a time when they appear to be thawing after the earlier chill.

Ties between Washington and Wellington were severely strained when Mr. Lange blocked a visit by a U.S. naval vessel because the United States would not break its long-standing policy and say whether the ship carried nuclear weapons.

The resulting American reaction halted the operation of the 34-year-old ANZUS defence treaty linking the two countries and Australia. Washington cut most defence ties with Wellington.

The nuclear policy has enjoyed the consistent support of about 65 per cent of the population according to opinion polls.

At the peak of the row in February and March, many New Zealanders were angered by what they saw as American overreaction. But a poll last month suggested the issue, for the moment, is dead.

Less than one per cent of the population rated the ship-ban and the ANZUS crisis as an issue, the poll showed.

The same poll showed the economy was New Zealand's major concern.

Mr. Lange says they are now feeling the pain of the economic restructuring but will get the benefits from next year onwards, with tax cuts and lower inflation.

The government's first birthday has coincided with the announcement of a record quarterly balance of payments deficit and the highest three-month inflation rise since 1947.

The indicators follow 12 months of radical economic reform which has stripped away a cage of controls and floated the country's dollar.

New Zealand's biggest company, the Diversified Fletcher Challenge, said in a recent analysis that economic policy since the election "has been shifted to a degree and with a speed which is probably unequalled amongst countries of comparable per capita wealth."

Mr. Lange and his financial ministers say high interest rates and inflation are an inevitable follow-on from the removal of tight controls on wages, prices, rents and interest rates imposed by the former government.

They point to good overall economic growth, falling unemployment and a record reduction in the size of the government's budget deficit as signs their policies are working.

Economist Max Bradford said: "They've taken some hard decisions ... and the cost is being borne by everybody."

Mr. Lange had a major setback last month with a by-election loss of a traditional Labour stronghold, blamed by many commentators on his economic policy.

"The medicine was bitter and we got spat out with it," said Mr. Lange himself.

The loss came at a time when Labour trailed the opposition National Party in opinion polls for the first time since the election.

Later surveys, however, put Labour back in front with 45 per cent support to the National Party's 43 per cent. Backing for the government's economic programme has jumped to 47 per cent from 33 per cent before the by-election.

Finance Minister Roger Douglas, whose monetarist policies have been dubbed "Rogernomics", remains convinced the economy will be in good enough shape to win a general election by the time the next one is due in 1987.

Next year's promised switch to a goods and services tax will allow major cuts in top-level personal tax rates of 66 cents on earnings over 38,000 New Zealand dollars (\$17,900) and will make all New Zealanders better off, he says.

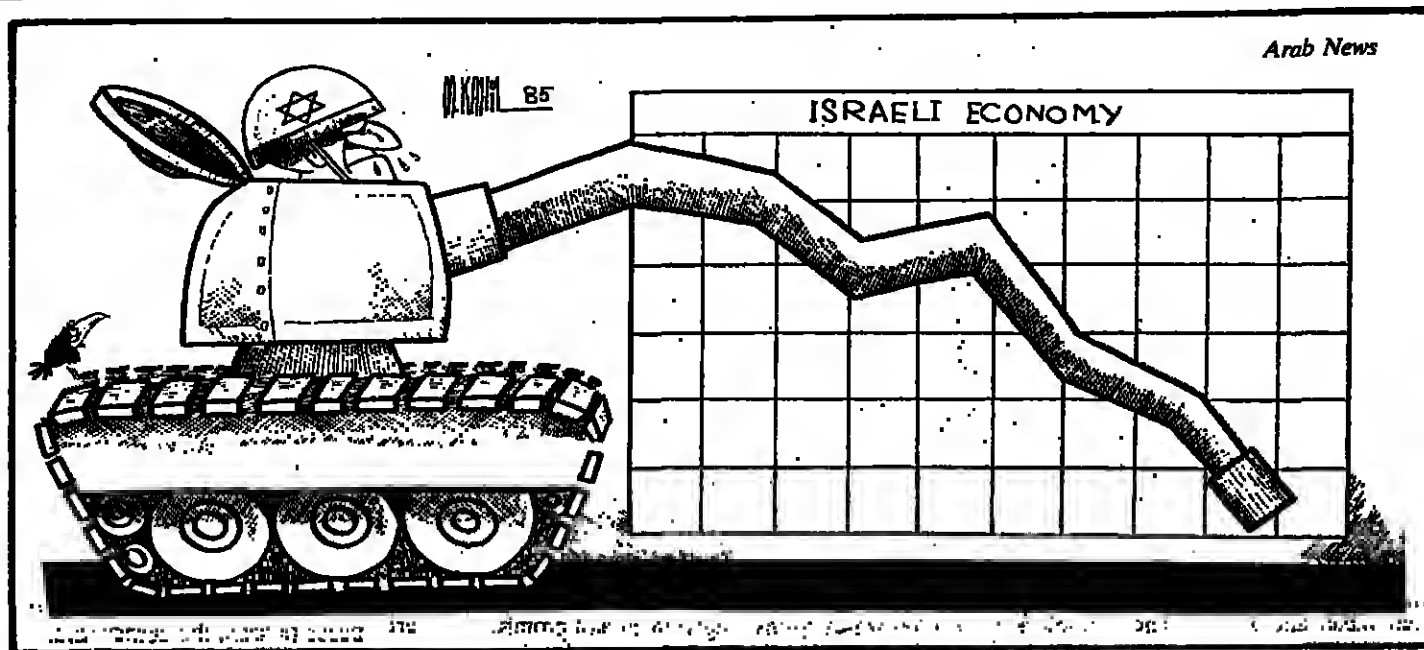
The economy has dominated domestic politics even more than the emotional debate in this intensely sporting country over whether the national Rugby Union team should go ahead with its planned tour of South Africa this month.

The tour has aroused opposition abroad as well as controversy at home, and the Supreme Council for Sports in Australia warned that it could jeopardise next year's Commonwealth games in Edinburgh.

The High Court's surprise injunction, which led to the tour's cancellation, was welcomed by Mr. Lange, who was worried the tour would bolster apartheid but had no government powers to prevent it.

However, it is the shape of the economy and the size of the promised tax cuts that hold the key to whether Mr. Lange's government will win the next general election or, like the last two Labour administrations, will be deposed after a single term.

Mr. Lange has admitted that if the predicted economic benefits are not widely felt by 1987 his government will be "dog tucker" — pet food, in local parlance.



World on brink as nuclear weapons blossom

By Rodney Finner
Reuter

WASHINGTON — In the beginning, 40 years ago, there were Little Boy and Fat Man.

And they begat MX and Pershing and SS-16 and SS-20 and a host of others to create a world nuclear weapons family of at least 50,000 warheads — one for every half million people.

Now the world is dickering uneasily at one of the main crossroads reached since the nuclear age began on July 16, 1945 in New Mexico with the test of Fat Man, the first atomic bomb.

The United States and the Soviet Union, which hold all but about 1,000 of the warheads, are preparing a new generation of nuclear weapons and may extend their arms competition into space in the absence of new arms control accords.

And several new countries may be about to "go nuclear" — if some have not done so secretly already — gatecrashing the established nuclear club of five and opening doors for others.

Since Little boy and Fat Man, the U.S. bombs dropped on Japan at the end of World War II, the nuclear weapon has mushroomed in strength and diversity while the number of nations possessing it has grown slowly, officially to five: the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China.

A single modern strategic nuclear weapon could unleash up to 1,000 times the destructive force of the first two bombs.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has estimated that about one billion people would be killed outright and a billion severely injured in an exchange of 5,000 megatonnes — around a third of the explosive power of existing stocks.

Weapons range from multi-headed missiles through nuclear artillery shells, landmines, torpedoes and depth charges to atomic demolition munitions small

enough to fit in a suitcase. The United States is ready to spend \$30 billion a year over several years to modernise its nuclear armory.

President Reagan's multi-billion dollar "Star Wars" Strategic Defence Initiative, aimed at developing space- and land-based shield against enemy missiles, is picking up speed.

U.S. intelligence reports presented to Congress on June 26 said it was likely Soviet strategic warheads would exceed 12,000 by 1990, compared with 9,000 today.

Many scientists who took part in the Manhattan Project which built the first atomic bombs say the pace of the U.S.-Soviet arms race has been much worse than predicted in 1945.

"Where pessimists of that time foresaw hundreds of nuclear weapons on each side, there are today tens of thousands, and no one could have foreseen the perverse diversity of types of nuclear explosives and delivery systems," said the Federation of American Scientists, founded by some project participants who seek to curb their brainchild.

"The attempt to control the nuclear arms race has been a gigantic failure."

But the scientists said that in two important respects the four decades had been kinder than had been feared: There had been no nuclear war and only a handful of countries had tested nuclear weapons instead of the dozens widely forecast.

Many experts fear the status quo may be shaking loose.

"The spread of nuclear weapons poses one of the greatest threats of our time and is among the most likely triggers of a future nuclear holocaust," said one of the latest U.S. studies on the subject "Nuclear Proliferation Today", put out by the respected Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Relatively stable nuclear relationships had developed amongst the five recognised nuclear weapons powers, it said, but there had been an ominous "second wave of proliferation" since the late 1960s.

It named Israel, India and South Africa — despite their repeated denials — as suspected secret nuclear powers, with Pakistan, Argentina, Brazil, Iraq and Libya possibly moving in that direction.

Rodney Jones, proliferation expert with the private Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, said in an interview the number of countries comprising the official nuclear club change drastically at any time.

"The problem countries are creeping to the edge," he said. "There are only five (weapons powers) now. If there suddenly are two more, that's a very rapid break-out."

"If more countries go nuclear and get away with it (and) there is a new respect for them, or their influence rises, there is a real danger of that becoming like a dam that breaks and you have a flood."

Nuclear-watchers are waiting for September for signposts for the future. Delegates will meet in Geneva to review progress of the 1968 United Nations-sponsored nuclear non-proliferation treaty, ratified by 121 non-nuclear states. The treaty is due to expire in 1995 and there are no guarantees it will be renewed.

Bernard Feld, a U.S. physicist, who helped create Little Boy and Fat Man, questions whether the treaty can survive in view of the proliferation of nuclear-capable nations and the increasing sophistication of weapons.

In a chilling, little-noticed, report to Congress to mark the 40th anniversary of the nuclear age, he said the survival of the world so far was no guarantee for the future.

"Indeed," he said, "the indications are that the dangers of nuclear weapons use are increasing, monotonically, year by year to the extent — at least in my view — that it is quite likely that a nuclear weapon will again be used in a conflict situation before the end of this century."

LETTERS

What social justice, Sirs?

To the Editor:

JORDANIANS OVER the past five years have got used to waiting for the opening of the Jerash festival of Culture and Art simply because it's a national event that allows us folk to get an insight into other cultures and forms of art, presumably offering rich, intellectual entertainment.

However, the organisers seem to boast that these festivals serve promote — what they call — "social justice" in the sense that they allow people with low incomes to be exposed to different cultures and artistic displays of 21 different nations which they could have never afforded to see otherwise. This to me seems poorly founded.

For the sake of argument, how can a Jordanian whose monthly income ranges between JD 100 and 150 with an average five-member family afford to see segments of different art forms if he has to pay JD 1 in entry fee and between 250 fils and JD 7 to listen to some music, see a play or hear some songs?

The idea that children under six are admitted to the site free of charge and that there are a number of shows which take place at the Forum, also free of charge, is a great idea for those who are satisfied to enter the festival and see a couple of things. But let me point out that a lot of the Forum shows are of poor quality or are boringly repetitive; and those who are really keen on seeing paid for shows have to think twice before they decide to enter. A good example of this is the pan-Arab play of One Thousand and One Tales, which a lot of theatre fans wanted to see but could not afford to pay the JD 3. Those who are interested to see ballet have to pay JD 4, and Arabic music fans have to pay JD 7 to see the Najat Al Saghira show or Mohammad Abdo's parade. How could such high prices serve promote social justice and at the same time, give the impression that the festival is a popular event, open for different social strata?

R. Ehrhardt
Amman

سكننا من الجليل

Musk kills

The tiny musk deer is hunted to make medicines in Asia and perfumes in the West. An artificial odour would save a lot of deer.

By Sami Krishna

NEW DELHI — The hunt for natural musk — supposedly an aphrodisiac — has driven the gentle musk deer to the edge of extinction. Musk is a prized ingredient in Oriental medicine and European perfumes, and is four times as expensive as gold on the world market.

The tiny greyish-brown deer — 50 centimetres high at the shoulder, no bigger than a dog — is found all the way from Eastern Siberia, through Korea, China and Tibet to the Indian Himalayas. Each year, many tens of thousands of these animals are killed to supply the global demand, conservatively estimated at more than 200 kilograms of musk.

Despite an official ban in Uttar Pradesh state in north India on capturing or killing the deer, it is fast disappearing from the mountain districts there.

The adult male deer is hunted for the musk which is contained in a sheath of its sexual organ. Among the animals, the fine and persistent odour of musk serves to define territorial limits, aids recognition and attracts the female.

For centuries people have believed that musk is an aphrodisiac. Its medicinal properties are said to have been first discovered by Arab physicians in medieval times. Musk is used today in Indian and Tibetan medicine, and Western medicines recognise its anti-spasmodic and stimulant properties.

On the world market, the dried musk from Tongking in Vietnam is considered the best. Indian musk may sell for as much as 154 rupees (\$12.80) per gram in local villages (\$363/ounce). The price rockets as musk reaches the mar-

kets in Delhi, Amritsar and other big cities. The world trade in musk is believed to be in the region of U.S. \$8-10 million annually.

A single deer is worth about Rs 2,000-5,000 (\$170-415). It takes more than 100 animals to produce a kilogramme (2.2 pounds) of musk, experts say.

India uses 10-15 kilograms of musk in medicine, every year. Japan alone imports 150 kilograms of musk mostly for medicinal use. Europe is believed to consume 20-40 kilograms of musk for perfumes each year.

In the Himalayas, the deer live at nearly 3,000 metres. In March-April, as the winter snows recede, the deer come down the slopes to eat the delicate grasses that grow beneath the melting ice. Even a casual observer can detect the deer's footprints in the snow. In spring and before the onset of winter, they are hunted with guns and rope nets.

Hunters in groups of six to 12 enter the forest on the pretext of collecting wood or hunting goats. Most are professional poachers, and many have international links.

There have been very few instances of poachers being caught and brought to book. Even if a portion of the deer is recovered from the poacher, it is very difficult to prove that it is indeed the protected musk deer. Local veterinarians, called in by the courts, have usually no training in identifying wild species. In one instance some years ago, even a reputed chemical laboratory said it had no facilities to analyse a compound such as musk.

Besides the musk deer, musk-like odours are produced by many animals including the rat, duck, shrew, beetle, ox, alligator, goat, civet cat, badger and zebra.



This boarding in Chamoli district, in India's Himalayan region, shows a map of the musk deer park, and the rules to be observed inside it (Earthscan photo).

Musk-like odours are also produced by certain plants, such as the musk mallow, musk rose, musk thistle and musk orchid.

Fresh deer musk is a brown, greasy semi-liquid. To produce it, deer have to be killed, and the musk pods removed and dried, forming a grainy powder.

Because hunters cannot distinguish by sight the male musk deer from the female, all musk deer are pursued equally. Often, three out of four deer killed are female. This hastens the dwindling numbers of the musk deer.

In 1975, the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department declared 97,000 hectares (240,000 acres) in Chamoli — one of its hill districts — as

a reserved deer park. But without adequate machinery to tackle poaching, drawing lines on a map is clearly not enough.

The government has also set up a musk deer breeding farm, as an experiment, in another hill district in Uttar Pradesh state. Breeding wild animals in captivity is a difficult task. But the Chinese claim to have bred musk deer in captivity, so that the musk can be extracted without killing the deer.

However, if the threatened musk deer is to be saved from becoming a mere stuffed specimen in a natural history museum, the only final answer may be synthetic musk produced in the laboratory — Earthscan feature.

Abe pledges Japanese support for joint Jordan-PLO moves

(Continued from page 1)

cooperation in technological and scientific fields. Dr. Nsour called on Japan to help Jordan carry out its development projects by providing technical aid.

Following the talks, Mr. Abe and Dr. Nsour signed an agreement on technical cooperation between Japan and Jordan. The agreement defines the general framework for technical cooperation between the two countries and the process of Japanese technical aid programme to the Kingdom including assignment of experts, equipment and research teams, and training of Jordanians in Japan in various technical specialisations.

In the past few years, Jordan has received technical advice from 198 Japanese experts and 168 Jordanians were trained on a scholarship basis in Japan. Japan has also provided technical aid to Jordan in the form of equipment worth \$2 million.

Later on Tuesday, Mr. Abe was received by the Regent in a meeting attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassem, Mr. Masri and the Japanese ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Akira Nakayama.

Prime Minister Rifai received

Mr. Abe and the delegation accompanying him later in the day. Petra said Mr. Rifai briefed the Japanese visitors on the Middle East problem and His Majesty King Hussein's efforts for a peaceful settlement in the region on the basis of Arab consensus and international legitimacy as reflected in the Arab summit resolutions of 1980 which form the basis for the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO agreement.

The agreement, Mr. Rifai told Mr. Abe, offers the mechanism for implementing the resolutions.

Mr. Rifai also presented to Mr. Abe a brief outline of the outcome of King Hussein's visit to the U.S. and talks with President Reagan and senior American officials in late May and said that Jordanian-American contacts were continuing over the Middle East conflict.

Mr. Rifai reiterated Jordan's firm stand vis-à-vis the Palestinian problem and call for an international conference on the Middle East as the forum for working out a peaceful settlement to the problem.

Turning to Jordanian-Japanese relations, the prime minister called on Mr. Abe to help expand bilateral cooperation in transport

and trade and offer Jordan more technical assistance, especially for the next five-year plan, Petra said.

Mr. Abe paid tribute to King Hussein's stand and described his policies as constructive and voiced appreciation for the King's continued efforts for peace in the Middle East. He reiterated Japan's support for the Feb. 11 agreement and promised to exert its full efforts with its government to back the Middle East peace process.

Japan was also keen on promoting its relations with Jordan and to increase bilateral trade and cooperation. Mr. Abe was quoted as saying by Petra.

Mr. Rifai's meeting with the Japanese delegation was attended by Mr. Masri and the prime minister's adviser, Mr. Fawwaz Abdul Ghannam.

Jordanian-Japanese relations and the Middle East issue were also discussed here Tuesday by two members of Mr. Abe's delegation, Mr. Takuji Kato and Mr. Hiroyuki Kurata, members of the Japanese parliament, and Mr. Walid Salah and Mr. Zouqan Hindawi, members of the Upper House of Parliament.

The two sides reviewed the recent developments of the Palestine

problem, Petra said. Mr. Salah and Mr. Hindawi emphasised the need for the implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions so that a lasting settlement for the Middle East issue can be reached. They urged Japanese parliamentarians to persuade the United States to give further momentum to the Middle East peace process, the agency said.

Mr. Kato said Japan's views coincide with those of Jordan with regard to the Middle East issue, and Jordan and Japan will continue the drive to bolster their intimate relations further, it added.

Mr. Abe was scheduled to meet PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat late Tuesday night, and the two leaders' talks were expected to cover Japan's support for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian strategy and the called-for international conference.

Informed sources said Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz was expected to arrive here late Tuesday or early Wednesday and will hold talks with Mr. Abe on Japan's efforts to seek an end to the Gulf war.

Mr. Abe is in Jordan on the first leg of a Middle East visit which will also take him to Syria and Saudi Arabia.

'PLO will be represented'

(Continued from page 1)

of course, in keeping with our policy, consult closely with Israel as well as with Jordan on matters relating to the peace process."

He expressed hope that the proposed dialogue would lead to direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

"We hope to see negotiations under way between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before the end of this year," he said. "We have said that we are prepared to meet with a group of Jordanians and Palestinians, if such a meeting would clearly point towards that goal," he added.

But Mr. Hassan said Monday the PLO hoped that the meeting would constitute the first step towards the recognition of the PLO by the U.S. Mr. Hassan, who is also chairman of the PNC's foreign affairs committee, said the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would act as "integrated but separate teams representing their respective interests."

Militiamen quit Beirut streets

(Continued from page 1)

All the fighters went back to their jobs, to the sea or to the "green line", an official of the main Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) told Reuters.

Sources told the news agency that, until forces of the main Christian Phalangist Party with the "Lebanese Forces" was the start of a reconciliation between party followers of President Amin Gemayel and militia leaders who rebelled against him in March.

The move, bringing about 2,000 party fighters into the militia's command structure and swelling its numbers to between 11,000 and 13,000 men, would avert a feared conflict in the Christian community between pro and anti-Gemayel groups, they said.

In west Beirut, Defence Minister Adel Osserian told reporters the atmosphere as the security plan went into operation was very good.

He said the security committee of militia and state representatives and Syrian observers would devote themselves to preventing "irregularities" like a rocket attack on

west Beirut television Monday night.

About 35 Syrian non-commissioned officers arrived in Beirut Monday to provide support, security committee sources said.

One of the five Syrian observers was at the airport, where steps are being taken to reduce militia control following last month's 17-day Trans World Airlines (TWA) hijack drama.

The PSP official said the accord was likely to end a recent spate of PSP clashes with the Shi'ite Amal movement, though it might take some time for the agreement among top party officials to filter down to the regular people.

In North Lebanon, pro and anti-Syrian militia factions, fighting for the dominance of Tripoli, duelled with machineguns and rocket-propelled grenades Tuesday.

Police said three Lebanese army soldiers were seriously wounded in the crossfire between the fundamentalist Islamic Unification Movement (Tawheed) and the Syrian-backed Arabian Knights.

Arab League to hold summit

(Continued from page 1)

leaders including Sidon's deputy in the Lebanese parliament Mustafa Bazzi as an example of Syrian efforts to "pressure and instigate local Lebanese forces against the Palestinians."

The PLO's determination to convene the extraordinary summit was translated into intensified moves by Mr. Arafat himself when he visited Morocco and Algeria to secure the meeting to take place as scheduled.

According to the diplomats, Algeria, Libya and South Yemen have agreed to attend the summit but will not be represented by their respective heads of state.

Moroccan officials were quoted as saying Tuesday King Hassan received a team of special envoys Monday night at his seaside palace in Skhirat near Rabat before their departure for Arab capitals, to brief Arab leaders on the prospects for the summit.

Amin rewrites Kidnap play

By Liz Sly

BEIRUT — The St. George theatre in the hills overlooking the Christian Lebanese seaside resort of Jounieh was packed for the opening night of "At Your Command, Sir." The play is a political satire that appeared to make wry digs at the government of President Amin Gemayel. It quickly emerged that the president was not amused.

Three of the most powerful Christians in Lebanon, including the leader of the Lebanese Forces right-wing militia, Elie Hobeika, sat in the front row.

When the curtain rose, the audience was greeted by the distraught writer and director, Antoine Kerbage. He announced that the performance would be delayed because the leading actor, Elias Elias, 60, had just been kidnapped.

The main suspect was Amin Gemayel, the Lebanese Forces accused Mr. Gemayel, "his official services and patrons" of the abduction. Actors, intellectuals and students flocked to the theatre for a sit-in to protest against the kidnapping. The Lebanese Forces

made an angry statement condemning "the weakness, fear, confusion, immorality and lack of confidence which dictate the regime's reactionary measures".

The evening at the theatre erupted into one of the worst crises in the Christian community since the Lebanese Forces staged a bloodless uprising in March to challenge, Mr. Gemayel's leadership.

The play that sparked the row is about a parliamentary deputy who fails to keep his election promises, surrounds himself with corruption and eventually divides his people. Kerbage maintains that the play is a political and absolutely not aimed at Mr. Gemayel.

The allusions are hardly subtle.

One passage endorses the late president-elect Bashir Gemayel and compares him to the lying, greedy politician in the play. It ends with the words, "Lead us not into temptation and deliver us from evil, Amen", the last of which is pronounced "Amin" in Arabic.

Kerbage's play was cleared by government censors last December. It had a three-week run at the Casino de Liban before the

booking was unaccountably cancelled. When Kerbage complained, he says, a government official visited him and threatened him with "a stick of dynamite".

Kerbage went ahead. On the afternoon of the first performance at the St. George, armed men in civilian clothes burst into Elias's home, blindfolded him and threw him into a car boot. They drove him to an unknown destination. Two days after, says Elias, he was put into another boot and then found himself in the office of the prosecutor-general, who released him after two hours.

The government's role in the kidnapping became clearer when a spokesman declared that Elias had been questioned about appearing in a play containing "defamatory comments about high-level officials".

Next day the play was officially banned. Elias went into hiding. A friend of Kerbage said last week: "People over in West Beirut (the Muslim half of the city) bicker places and goodness knows what, while our president assumes himself by kidnapping actors."

— The Sunday Times

U.S. House approves development aid

By Ralph Dammheiser

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives has voted to authorise \$1,847 million for bilateral development assistance for the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30, 1986.

The money is included in an overall foreign aid bill approved July 11, which provides a total of about \$12,600 million in economic and military assistance for the coming fiscal year.

The House-passed version differs in its particulars from a \$12,800-million foreign aid bill approved May 15 by the Senate. A House-Senate conference committee must now resolve the differences.

The House followed the unusual procedure of passing the bill by voice vote, without a roll call. Congressional sources explained that some sections of the bill were considered unpalatable by conservatives; others by liberals, with neither group anxious to go on

record in favour of the final product.

Still, the House action sets the stage for congressional passage of a foreign aid authorisation for the first time since 1981. Since that time, funds have been authorised by Congress through a series of continuing resolutions that have kept aid at roughly the previous year's level.

Whether President Reagan will sign the bill into law is less certain.

The White House opposed the House bill, and Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes again cited the president's "serious objections" to the measure after passage.

Mr. Speakes said the measure puts too much emphasis on economic aid and not enough on military assistance, complaining it is "not in keeping with real needs and the threat we face" in a number of countries. The overall total provided is \$850 million below the administration's request, he noted.

Within the development aid

category, the House measure provides the largest single amount — \$767 million — for agricultural aid programmes. Such programmes include technical assistance to help farmers in developing countries increase their yields, agricultural research, encouragement of agricultural policy reforms, and a variety of efforts to raise rural incomes.

Another \$310 million is earmarked for population and family planning programmes. But the House approved a limitation on the use of these funds, denying aid to private international organisations that perform or actively promote abortions.

The bill funds health aid at the \$216-million-dollar level. That money is to be used largely for primary health care, disease control programmes and water and sanitation projects.

The separate "child survival fund" is listed for \$48 million. The administration has sought elimination of that programme, which is aimed at the specific bea-

lth needs of children and mothers.

Education and human resource development programmes get \$183 million in the House bill, and energy, private voluntary organisations and other development activities receive another 216 million.

Among aid targeted to African nations are \$91 million for the Sahel development programme and four million dollars for the Africa Development Foundation.

Twelve million dollars is provided for the Inter-American Foundation, mostly for small agricultural projects in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The House foreign aid bill also provides some \$276 million for U.S. participation in the United Nations and other international organisations — about \$8 million more than the Senate called for. The administration sought to cut such funding by more than a quarter from current levels, to \$196 million — U.S. Information Agency.

Bhopal is still suffering in quiet anger

Six months after the gas leak at a Union Carbide pesticides plant that left more than 2,000 dead in the central Indian city of Bhopal, people are still dying. John Elliott revisits the scene.

BHOPAL — People are still dying in the central Indian city of Bhopal from the after effects of the Union Carbide gas leak last Dec. 3 that claimed more than 2,000 lives in the world's worst industrial disaster.

Seven months after Bhopal woke up one morning to find its streets strewn with dead bodies, scientists are still not sure how the methyl isocyanate (MIC) leaked from Union Carbide's pesticides plant, or why it was so lethal.

Doctors do not know what is causing between 20,000 and 40,000 people in Bhopal to suffer from breathlessness, lethargy, loss of muscle-power, and dry eyes. They have no cures.

"I am sure cyanide has altered something in the blood system so it has had a toxic effect that is still affecting people," says Dr. Heresh Chandra, a distinguished pathologist working in Bhopal's main Hamidia hospital. He was the first to voice the now generally-accepted suspicion, denied by Union Carbide, that cyanide was responsible for the initial deaths.

Superficially this Muslim city, built around two large lakes and dominated by a picturesque white and pink mosque, is back to the normal, colourful bustle and chaos of provincial India.

In the area near the factory which was filled with the leaking gas, the people are quiet, sullen and suspicious: they are tired of visiting relief workers, lawyers and journalists who bring hope of a new life that has yet to emerge.

No major compensation has

been paid and reports from the New York negotiations between India and Union Carbide of figures ranging from \$100 million to \$500 million are helping to foment discontent. More than 20,000 people may not be able to resume their jobs as shopkeepers, labourers, bidi cigarette rollers and light engineering workers because of their disabilities, according to civil servants.

There is no blindness, or serious corneal and cataract problems, but a U.K.-funded Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind clinic has yet to establish why an estimated 20,000 people are showing the symptoms of infection-prone dry tearless eyes when the usual clinical evidence of such a problem is absent.

Despite some reports, Dr. Ishwar Dass, health secretary and relief commissioner of Madhya Pradesh State, insists there have been no malformed births; but pregnancies which started six to nine months ago just before the leak are now being monitored.

Dr. Dass says there are 200 long-term cases of neurotic depression and neuritis, but no evidence of more serious psychoses. Severe damage to lung tissues, and resultant pulmonary problems, possibly caused by cyanide, are the most worrying complaints among the 200,000 people who have attended clinics.

"Our surveys indicate that we will have to do long-term follow up on 10,000 pulmonary cases. Where there is complete obliteration of lung cavities, they may

need follow-up support for their whole lifetimes," says Dr. Dass.

"The pulmonary damage seems irreversible and progressive: with treatment we can stop further deterioration but we can't reverse it," says Dr. M.P. Mishra, head of the department of medicine at Hamidia hospital and vice dean of its medical school.

Two autopsies recently showed the victims suffered from pulmonary problems, and one baby died of respiratory failure. Dr. Chandra says many relatives refuse to permit autopsies, but he has been able to conduct 25 in the past five months which have shown gas complications with injury to the nervous system, brain, lungs, liver, kidneys; all caused by a mixture of gases, particularly cyanide.

From April, after much wrangling and delays, a drug called sodium thiosulphate was administered to those with acute breathlessness and fatigue because it is known medically as an antidote to cyanide. Since then 20,000 injections have been given and patients say they get relief, often only temporary, from their tiredness, breathlessness, chest burning and dry eyes. But doctors say it does not help those with seriously damaged lung tissue.

Frustration and anger in Bhopal is increasing as people blame the state and central governments for moving too slowly on compensation and relief work. There has still been no final assessment of the number of dead and injured, nor provision of alternative employment for those unable to resume their previous work.

A police report has yet to be officially published and little pro-

gress has been made by a one-member judicial commission which might expose the responsibilities and failings of the central and state governments as well as Union Carbide.

Protest movements run by relief workers have clashed with police and there were 50 arrests and 30 injuries in a recent demonstration; a situation which need not cause too much concern in a country where political agitation is a way of life. But it could spark more serious unrest.

Fresh cause for agitation was expected on July 10 when, subject to court appeals, Union Carbide was due to make its 630 Bhopal workers redundant and close the pesticides factory because of state government refusal to let it reopen to continue production.

Three months notice of closure was given in April and the company has already started selling 23.3 million (\$4.3 million) worth of chemicals, other stocks and movable fittings. What will happen to the factory, built by Union Carbide on land leased from the government, is not known. The workers do not have guaranteed jobs to go to, although they will probably be absorbed into public electricity and bus operations.

The situation in Bhopal is precarious enough for the state government, which has spent more than £21 million on relief, to feel politically unable to stop or reduce allocations of free wheat and rice costing £1.3 million a month. It has banded this out since the beginning of the year not just to the 200,000 people in the worst-affected areas but to 600,000.

— Financial Times owns feature.

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Trent Bridge cricket test ends in draw

NOTTINGHAM, England (R) — A combination of a delayed start, a mild pitch and steady England batting ensured Australia's outside hopes of winning the third cricket test were quashed at Trent Bridge Tuesday.

England, 83 behind on first innings, extended the overnight eight without loss to 196 for two at the close of the fifth and final day, and the match was drawn.

Australia's prospects of pulling off a win against the odds were reduced when rain ended play prematurely Monday evening, and a draw became inevitable when the effects of overnight rain delayed the start Tuesday morning by 75 minutes.

Consequently, the teams go into the fourth test starting at Old Trafford, Manchester, on August 1 still level 1-1 in the six-match series.

Australia's two successes in an uneven day watched by a sparse crowd were both achieved in the second session by fast bowler Craig McDermott. His dismissal of Graham Gooch for 48 and cap-

tain David Gower for 17 provided a degree of compensation as he struggled to resolve problems with his run up.

McDermott has been trying to avoid running onto the pitch in his follow through, a fault for which he was warned in the previous test at Lord's.

However, the Queensland paceman broke an opening stand of 79 between Gooch and Tim Robinson when the former tried to hook a ball outside off stump without quite getting into position and skied a catch to Greg Ritchie at mid-wicket.

McDermott also sent back Gower when the left-hander again showed a familiar weakness, driving firm-footed at a delivery outside off stump and being caught behind.

Karpov wins 1st round of Amsterdam tournament

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — World champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union celebrated his return to the international chess arena with a victory against Britain's John Nunn in the opening round of the "Ohra" Amsterdam chess festival Monday.

It was Karpov's first tournament game since his gruelling title match against fellow Soviet grandmaster Garry Kasparov was stopped by the International Chess Federation in February.

Boston marathon organisers vote for prize money

BOSTON (R) — Organisers of the Boston Marathon, the oldest race of its kind in the world, voted Monday night to seek contributions for cash prizes because the event's field of world-class runners has dwindled recently.

The board of governors of the 89-year-old marathon agreed to ask businesses to contribute prize money and said they planned to seek approval for the Boston race as a qualifying event for the 1987 Pan American games, the world games and the Olympics.

The governors have in the past refused to provide cash prizes or appearance fees. But they said the race would still be held on the local Patriot's Day holiday on Monday, April 24, and not on a Sunday as television networks often had requested.

The 1985 Boston Marathon, won by Britain's Geoff Smith, drew 5,546 men and women in what was generally agreed to be the weakest field in recent memory.

Italy beats East Germany, reaches world fencing finals

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Italy charged into the men's foil team final with style when they demolished East Germany 9-2 in the semifinals at the world fencing championships Tuesday.

The other semifinal was also won 9-2 by West Germany, who comfortably beat off the Soviet challenge.

Italian spirits fell slightly when Andrea Borella suffered a knee injury, but he bounced back to give his team three points.

Teammates Mauro Numa, Andrea Cipressa and Federico Cervi pitched in with two points each.

Aggressive swordsmanship by Uli Schreck gave the Germans three points while Matthias Behr, Harald Hein and Phursten Weidner provided two points each.

Russian Alexander Romanov, his confidence sagging after losing his bid for a sixth individual world title, suffered two humiliating defeats and managed only one win.

The Soviet Union took third place in the men's team foil by beating East Germany 8-7.

The sixth place bout between France and Poland was suspended at 7-4 when Frenchman Philippe Conscience was badly injured during a bout with Boguslav Cych.

Frenchman seriously injured

BARCELONA (R) — Frenchman Philippe Conscience was seriously injured Tuesday when a foil went through his body at the world fencing championships.

The foil travelled 20 centimetres into his lower abdomen and broke in two inside his body.

Doctors said they feared for his life because of the abundant loss of blood.

The accident occurred while Conscience was fighting Poland's Boguslav Cych for sixth place in the men's team event.

Wilander defeats Jaite, wins U.S. Pro tennis title

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts (R) — Top seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden combined a variety of groundstrokes with aggressive net play to defeat Martin Jaite of Argentina 6-2, 6-4 Monday night and win the \$265,000 U.S. Pro tennis championship title.

Wilander, who extended his 1985 day court record to 20-5, later said the 90-minute victory over Jaite 'was my best match of the tournament. Jaite played the best of the players I met here.'

It was Wilander's third victory over the Argentine in as many meetings.

Wilander, playing an aggressive overall game, rifled a crosscourt winner and two blasts along the sideline to produce a triple break-point threat in the fourth

game of the match. Jaite responded with a pair of unreturnable serves and Wilander netted a backhand volley to deuce. But the 20-year-old Swede hit a pair of winners at net for a fourth game service break. It was the first of three opening set breaks for Wilander.

The 24-year-old Swede strung five consecutive games midway with a blazing serve and well-timed rushes to net.

The two players battled evenly, throughout the second set, with Wilander scoring a second game break. But Jaite broke back with a winning lob to the baseline beyond a charging Wilander.

The two traded service breaks to 4-4 when Wilander held serve. Wilander took the first two points of the tenth game with agile volleys at net and Jaite answered with a pair of crosscourt winners to 30-30 when he suffered a double fault while serving at 30-30 in the tenth game.

It set the stage for match point by Wilander, who sent a service return to the corner which Jaite retrieved but returned beyond the baseline to end the match and tournament.

Wilander won \$37,500 for his victory and Jaite took home \$17,850.

Sanchez signs for Real Madrid

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexican striker Hugo Sanchez signed Monday for Spain's Real Madrid for an undisclosed fee.

Sanchez, leading scorer in the Spanish league last season playing for Real's arch rivals Atletico Madrid, signed with Real's director Ramon Mendoza in a ceremony at Mexico City's Olympic stadium.

The striker, who Mexicans hope will lead their national side to glory in next year's World Cup here, held up Real's famed white strip for photographers after signing the five-year contract.

Sanchez, who lives in Spain, was in Mexico to visit his family and vote in national elections last weekend.

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Miss Cecily Joseph, holder of Indian Passport No. R 162355, issued at Delhi on April 7, 1981, hereby announce that my name is changed to Mrs. Cecily Abraham, with effect from today, 17-7-1985.

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Africans hail N. Zealand's decision to ban rugby tour

ADDIS ABABA (R) — A senior African sports official Tuesday welcomed the New Zealand supreme court ruling which forced cancellation of the All Blacks rugby team's tour of South Africa.

Yidnekatchen Tessema, President of the Union of African Sports Confederations, told Reuters that the injunction blocking the tour showed that arguments by some Western countries that they had no constitutional powers to stop their athletes from having links with South African were 'totally false'.

He said the New Zealand court had not arrived at its decision without referring to constitutional or legal technicalities.

Tessema called on those countries that had not severed sporting links with Pretoria to 'show the political will to emulate New

Zealand's step in seeking ways and means of isolating the Apartheid regime'.

'The... decision has shown more than anything else that if there is a will, there is always a way for a country to sever its sporting links with South Africa, he said.

He called on anti-Apartheid movements worldwide and on the international community to isolate not only Pretoria but also its 'diehard cohorts' who still maintained sporting links with South Africa. He did not specify any countries.

Tessema said that if the New Zealand court decision were reversed, that country should be banned from next year's Commonwealth games in Scotland.

He said the Afro-Asian and Caribbean members of the Commonwealth should stand firm.

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Dollar recovers

sident's economic recovery pro-

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Liberals and Democrats fought tooth and nail against the distributional philosophy of Mr. Reagan's tax cuts: They argued that since the 25 per cent tax rate

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YES, PET - RAIN

OH, WELL, THERE'S NO POINT IN ME HANGING THIS LOT OUT

I'M TELLING A FIB - BUT THEY WERE HERE FIRST

was plainly nt at that penthouse
/ING

SAUDI RECEIVES NEW BOEING
TAIF, Saudi Arabia (APK) 8 Saudi Arabia received Monday the first of 10 Boeing B-747-300s stretched under party deck aircraft for use by its national airline Saudia, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. Four more B-747-300s will be delivered to Saudia by the end of 1985, and the remaining five are to be acquired by July 1986, the Jeddah-based English-language newspaper Arab News reported. The agency said that the new jetliners will bring the total size of Saudia's fleet to 104 airliners, which serve 46 foreign and 23 domestic cities.

SOME OF US AREN'T THAT CONCERNED ABOUT OUR IMAGE!

THAT'S TRUE

S. CRAMER

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Belgian government resigns after Liberals quit coalition

King Baudouin delays acceptance

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens submitted his centre-right government's resignation to King Baudouin Tuesday after the Francophone Liberals (PRL) walked out, but the monarch deferred acceptance, the royal palace said.

"The king holds this resignation in suspension," a palace statement said.

A palace spokesman said the king was now likely to hold consultations with the country's political leaders, a process which "could go very quickly or could take a few days."

Belgian commentators speculated that a transitional cabinet to tide the country over until a planned Dec. 8 general election could exclude PRL deputy Premier Jean Gol and Social Christian (PSC) Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb.

Mr. Gol sparked the crisis by quitting Monday in protest at Mr. Nothomb's refusal to resign over the May 29 European Cup Final

soccer riot, in which 38 people, mainly Italian Juventus fans, died in a rampage by English Liverpool supporters. Most of the deaths occurred when a wall collapsed. A parliamentary inquiry criticised Mr. Nothomb for serious security failures at Heysel Stadium in Brussels.

The other three liberal ministers and two state secretaries aligned themselves with Mr. Gol Monday night, saying they would only stay if Mr. Nothomb left his post at the Interior Ministry, which he has refused to do.

Government sources said the king had three options. He could refuse Mr. Martens' resignation and order him to try again, accept

it but ask Mr. Martens to form a different government, or dissolve parliament and call an early general election.

They said the last option seemed the least likely as no one wanted an election campaign in the midst of the summer holiday season.

Mr. Martens' coalition of Flemish and Francophone Christian Democrats and Liberals has governed for 3½ years, the longest term for a Belgian government since the 1960s, and imposed a drastic austerity strategy on the country.

Government sources said Mr. Martens had hoped to hold the coalition together long enough to enact a 1986 budget including long-promised tax cuts and reforms of education and the media before the election.

They said the king would probably try to delay the breakup of the government to avoid having to

call an election in late August or early September, with a campaign in the Middle of the summer holiday season.

Political commentators said the Liberals' walkout had less to do with football violence than with the battle between the PRL and Mr. Nothomb's centrist Francophone Social Christians (PSC) for votes in French-speaking Wallonia and Brussels.

Mr. Gol made clear his party would make law and order and the authority of the state a key issue in the campaign.

As justice minister he has pressed for tougher security in the fight against left-wing groups which have waged a bombing campaign against NATO and Belgian establishment targets.

Political commentators said the main beneficiaries of the government split could be the opposition Socialists, already strong in the opinion polls.



JORDANIAN-JAPANESE DISCUSSIONS: Jordanian and Japanese delegations are on a three-day visit to Jordan (Petra Masri and his counterpart Shintaro Abe hold talks at the Foreign Ministry Tuesday. Mr. Abe and the delegation is on a three-day visit to Jordan (Petra Masri and his counterpart Shintaro Abe hold talks

Banzer claims victory in Bolivian polls

LA PAZ (R) — Former Bolivian military ruler Hugo Banzer has claimed victory in elections last Sunday after 30 per cent of the vote was counted.

"We hope that this victory will be respected whatever the difference in the number of votes, because we were always prepared to recognise those who won the most votes," he told a news conference Monday night.

Unofficial results based on 30 per cent of the vote, quoted by the Catholic Church Radio Fides, gave Gen. Banzer's right-wing Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) Party 39.1 per cent of the vote, 15 points ahead of the centrist Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR).

Gen. Banzer said if he became the next president of Bolivia, he was prepared to join the Cartagena Group of Latin American leaders, but "we don't want to be

involved with those who do not want to pay," he said.

Bolivia has a \$3.5 billion foreign debt, part of which has been unpaid for 16 months.

He said the ADN's lead over Victor Paz Estenssoro's MNR was very large.

The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRJ) of President Hernan Siles Zuazo, whose failure to tackle 8,900 per cent inflation was a major campaign issue, appeared to have been trounced into fourth place, taking a mere four per cent of the vote.

Vote counting slowed Monday as results were awaited from rural areas where Mr. Paz, who introduced major land reforms after a revolution in 1952, is expected, to do well.

Diplomats and politicians said early results indicated no party would win the outright majority

needed for victory in the presidential race and the issue would probably have to be decided by congress, which meets on Aug. 2.

They said the key power in congress could be former Vice-President Jaime Paz Zamora, whose centre-left Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MLR) is in third place with nearly 10 per cent of the vote.

MIR is an offshoot of the MNR, traditionally Bolivia's main populist party, and might be expected to support 77-year-old Paz Estenssoro for the presidency.

But Mr. Paz Zamora, 46, has consistently refused to say which way his party will vote.

The diplomats said fears of a military takeover had receded in the coup-prone country, but the army might be tempted to intervene if congress became deadlocked over its choice of president.

Managua creates anti-invasion force

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua has created an elite quick-reaction military unit trained to fight any U.S. invasion force and harass occupying American troops, Interior Minister Tomas Borge said.

Mr. Borge disclosed the formation of the unit at a ceremony Monday night honouring a founder of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), Commander Julio Bolivar, who died in the 1979 revolution which brought the Sandinistas to power.

"In addition to having 200,000 men in arms who are prepared and

waiting for the arrival of U.S. Marines, we have special, compartmentalised structures which in the case of an invasion, will respond violently and implement thousands of mechanisms for making the life of the enemy impossible," Mr. Borge said.

Borge said the special task force was composed of soldiers and Interior Ministry special forces. Members had been told not to reveal they were part of it.

On Sunday, Defence Minister Humberto Ortega said the Sandinistas had issued 200,000 rifles

to members of civilian militia groups in preparation for a U.S. invasion and trained special units in anti-tank and anti-helicopter tactics.

Nicaraguan officials have said they are on alert for a major offensive by the highest anti-Sandinista rebel groups timed to coincide with the anniversary of the revolution on Friday.

The leftist Sandinistas have often accused the United States of planning an invasion. Washington charges that Nicaragua exports revolution to its neighbours.

Greenpeace blast suspect in Australia

WELLINGTON (R) — A Frenchman wanted for questioning over the sabotage of the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior is being hunted in Australia, New Zealand police said Tuesday.

The man, who has not been named, left the tiny Australian territory of Norfolk Island Monday hours before the arrival of New Zealand police who wanted to question him, they said.

Allan Galbraith, the senior detective heading the inquiry into last week's bombing of the Greenpeace flagship and the death of Portuguese crewman Fernando Pereira, told Reuters the international law agency Interpol

had been asked to help in the search for the man.

Galbraith said nine detectives flew to Norfolk Island, a former penal colony midway between northern New Zealand and the French colony of New Caledonia, to interview the wanted man and three other crew members on the yacht Ovula.

The twin-masted, grey-hulled ketch is at the centre of the hunt for the saboteurs, police said. It arrived from New Zealand on Saturday after being seen in Auckland harbour on Wednesday, shortly before two explosions scuttled the Rainbow Warrior and killed Pereira.

Galbraith said the man caught a plane to Sydney Monday after moon, shortly before New Zealand detectives arrived on the island.

New Zealand police at Norfolk Island have interviewed the remaining crew members and searched the yacht, he said.

The Ovula is under charter from New Caledonia.

In a related development in Auckland, an unidentified couple holding Swiss passports appeared in court charged with immigration offences after their arrest Monday.

Police said earlier they were reconstructing the movements of a camper van hired by the couple in connection with the sabotage.

10 injured by blast in Indian state

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 10 people were wounded by a bomb blast in the western city of Ahmedabad Monday night as Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi insisted the government would not intervene directly to curb four months of unrest in Gujarat state.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said Tuesday the blast was in the Kalupur area of Ahmedabad, Gujarat state's largest city and one of India's textile centres.

Police also fired in the air Monday in the town of Bhavnagar to disperse 1,000 protesters trying to snatch weapons from policemen and they used teargas to break up crowds throwing stones at vehicles in Baroda City, PTI added.

Some 200 people have died in

violence sparked by protests against a government policy reserving quotas of jobs and college places for poor classes and castes.

Referring to the Gujarat crisis, Mr. Gandhi Monday told reporters in the southern city of Madras: "It is a state subject and it is not for us to interfere." Mr. Gandhi also said he was not considering any new laws on the reservation policy.

Mr. Gandhi spoke as protesters prepared to launch a fresh campaign from Friday to press their demands, which include the complete scrapping of the reservation policy.

The Patriot newspaper reported Tuesday that government workers employed in essential services,

including water supplies, were being urged to join the new agitation.

The newspaper said the workers may join a three-day drive from Friday to "fill jails" with protesters voluntarily courting arrest.

PTI said Gujarat officials were trying to assess the academic performance of some 6.2 million students whose schools and colleges have been shut during much of the disturbances.

Last week, Gujarat Chief Minister Madhavsinh Solanki was replaced by Amarsinh Chaudhary and J.S. Reheiro was appointed the state's new police chief in an attempt to stamp out widespread street fighting in the state.

Gandhi rejects support for Tamil independence

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has said India does not support independence for Sri Lanka's Tamils, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Tuesday.

Mr. Gandhi told reporters in the southern city of Madras Monday night that the island's northern and eastern Tamil-dominated provinces should not expect powers greater than those given to India's 22 states.

PTI quoted Mr. Gandhi as saying that during his talks with President Junius Jayewardene last month the Sri Lankan leader had agreed to grant the Tamils sufficient autonomy.

"We will not support anything more than what is available in India," he said, adding that solving the Sri Lankan ethnic crisis ought to take place within the island's constitution.

In what appeared to be Mr. Gandhi's strongest statement so far opposing guerrilla demand for a separate Tamil state, PTI quoted him as saying southern India's Tamils "are not slaves under the Indian constitution".

Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamils have close cultural and religious ties to the 50 million Tamils in south India's Tamil Nadu state, of which Madras is the capital.

PTI quoted Mr. Gandhi as saying the Indian government had nothing in common with Tamil guerrilla groups fighting for a separate state on the island.

Replying to a reporter's question on the Tamil militants' stand that Colombo had not made substantial proposals on autonomy during last week's peace talks in Bhutan, Mr. Gandhi said the ethnic crisis was Sri Lanka's internal problem.

Challenger launch reset for late July

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The U.S. space agency (NASA) on Monday reset the aborted launch of space shuttle Challenger for late July, juggling the schedule for other flights and raised the possibility of combining some.

Challenger's launch was tentatively set for about 3 p.m. (1900 GMT) on July 29, but NASA spokesman Charles Redmond said it

could be two days earlier or two days later, and will depend on a July 23 assessment of the condition of the shuttle's three main engines.

On the first launch attempt last Friday, the engines fired for more than three seconds and then were shut down when a computer detected that a valve in one engine had not closed properly. Cutoff came just three seconds before

seven American astronauts were to lift off on a science mission.

A new schedule worked out by shuttle managers maintains a Discovery launch on Aug. 24, slips Atlantis' maiden flight from Sept. 19 to late September or early October, delays another Challenger mission from Oct. 30 to early November and retains a Nov. 27 Atlantis flight and a Dec. 20 Columbia trip.

Accused Soviet woman spy sentenced to 18 years

LOS ANGELES (R) — An accused Soviet spy, refusing to plead to say of war in her defence, started ahead stonily as she was sentenced to 18 years in jail for plotting to receive counter-intelligence documents from a

former FBI agent.

Judge David Kenyon, in sentencing the slim, bobbed-haired Svetlana Ogorodnikova, 35, said she would be eligible for parole after six years.

Bonn considers developing missiles

BONN (R) — West Germany has allocated funds to replace its arsenal of U.S.-built Pershing IA rockets and may consider developing a medium-range missile of its own, a Defence Ministry spokesman has said.

Spokesman Ulrich Hundt said that Bonn was looking at various proposals as the air force's 72 Pershings would become obsolete at the end of this decade.

"The question is open whether we should, for example, undertake such a development ourselves or have it carried out by the United States and then make a purchase," he added.

West Germany was banned from developing such missile systems after World War II, as part of constraints aimed at preventing Germany ever again acquiring the might to attack its neighbours.

But the seven-nation Western European Union (WEU) lifted the restrictions on its weapons production last year.

Defence sources said that for cost reasons it was much more likely that Bonn would order a successor to the Pershing IA from the United States rather than build its own missile.

They said the most economical solution would be to purchase a modified, shorter-range variant of the U.S. Pershing 2 nuclear missile, which is now being deployed in West Germany by the U.S.

The Pershing 1A was developed in the 1960s and the sources said its successor would be more accurate even if it were no more powerful.

Mr. Hundt said any new missile would probably have the same range as the 1A, which can fly 720 kilometres, and like its predecessor would be dual-capable, meaning it could be used for either nuclear or conventional warheads.

West Germany has said it will not acquire or use nuclear weapons but U.S. forces keep a store of atomic warheads for possible use on its Pershing fleet.

Khmer Rouge rejects call for exile of Pol Pot

BANGKOK (R) — The Khmer Rouge Tuesday rejected Vietnamese demands that its shadowy leader Pol Pot be banished as a basic step toward solving the Kampuchean conflict.

A Khmer Rouge army radio broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, called Pol Pot a patriot who had foiled Vietnamese plans to "gobble up Kampuchea forever."

The Kampuchean guerrilla group's broadcast said the Khmer Rouge had issued its refusal to remove Pol Pot in a statement dated July 10 replying to demands by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach for elimination of the Khmer Rouge and its leader

as a military and political force.

The stand contrasted with an unprecedented hint of flexibility from the Khmer Rouge Monday.

It pledged to abide by results of any free elections after a Vietnamese pullout from Kampuchea even if it were barred from a government role.

It was the first time Khmer Rouge radio has mentioned Pol Pot by name since 1979, when Vietnamese troops consolidated their control in Kampuchea. Radio monitors said that since then he had been referred to only by his title of "Supreme military commander."

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in December 1978 to topple the Khmer Rouge from power.

Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge have been widely accused of killing millions of Kampuchean by execution, starvation or forced labour between April 1975 and January 1979.

The radio also urged Vietnam to sign a non-aggression treaty with Kampuchea once Hanoi withdrew its troops.

Diplomats in Bangkok said the unprecedented Khmer Rouge radio statements of the past two days appeared to have been influenced by China.

The guerrillas' invitation to

pro-Vietnamese Kampuchean leaders to join a national coalition government and the call for a non-aggression treaty with Hanoi were similar to recent proposals by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, diplomats added.

Peking-backed Sihanouk heads the U.N.-recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). The Khmer Rouge is the most potent fighting force of the CGDK's three groups.

Hanoi has repeatedly said it will not remove its troops until the Khmer Rouge is eliminated as a military and political force.

White minister dismissed in Zimbabwe cabinet reshuffle

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has dismissed his most prominent and respected white minister in retaliation for the white minority's support of former Rhodesian leader Ian Smith in recent general elections.

Announcing his new cabinet Monday, Mr. Mugabe told a news conference there was no place for Agriculture Minister Denis Norman in the government despite the fact he had done a "marvellous" job.

Mr. Mugabe said that by voting for Smith, whose Conservative Alliance Party won 15 of 20 seats reserved for whites, the 34,000 white voters had shown they did not appreciate the work Mr. Nor-

man had done and therefore did not merit representation in the cabinet.

The sacking of Mr. Norman, a former head of the country's economically-vital Commercial Farmers' Union, was greeted with dismay by businessmen and Western diplomats who said it was bound to erode white confidence further following Mr. Mugabe's harsh criticism of the white poll result as "racist".

In post-election speeches he vowed to scrap the reserved white seats as soon as possible.

In the elections, the ruling ZANU-PF Party was swept back to power with 63 seats to 15 for Joshua Nkomo's opposition

PF-ZAPU and one seat for the minority ZANU Party.

Polling was deferred in the northern constituency of Kariba following the death of the ZANU-PF candidate and a by-election has been set for early next month.

Mr. Mugabe said the new candidate would be Enos Nkala, who lost to PF-ZAPU in the opposition party's Matabeleland province powerbase.

In the only other major surprise of the reshuffle, Mr. Mugabe moved Nkala from the Ministry of National Supplies to the key home affairs (interior) portfolio, swapping jobs with Simbi Muboko.

"That is a decision they made — I didn't make it for them," Mr. Mugabe told the news conference.

Mr. Norman's dismissal leaves only one white in the government. Minister of State for the Public Service Chris Andersen, who was re-elected to parliament as an independent with no party affiliation.

Mr. Norman, who had served in the cabinet since independence in 1980, had said privately he would not leave the government voluntarily but had wanted to devote himself to his farm west of Harare for some time.

The cabinet was not as extensively shuffled or trimmed as had been widely predicted, with the agriculture and lands and resettlement portfolios being merged, to cut it in size by one to 26.

COLUMN

Puerto Rican crowned Miss Universe

MIAMI (R) — Nineteen-year-old Puerto Rican student Deborah Carthy-Deu beat 78 other contenders to win the Miss Universe contest. Miss Spain, 20-year-old Teresa Sanchez, was runner-up and Miss Zaire, 18-year-old Benita Mureka, came third. Brown-haired, hazel-eyed Carthy-Deu, a first-year university student in San Juan, listed her interests as ballet dancing, aerobics, photography, music and reading. In addition to the title, she received \$175,000 in cash and prizes, a Hollywood screen test and a personal appearance contract with the Miss Universe Franchise Operation. Officials estimated that 600 million television viewers in 46 countries watched the pageant.

Hijacked TWA pursuer paid fuel bill

NEW YORK (AP) — TWA pursuer Uli Derickson, widely praised for heroism aboard hijacked flight 847, used his personal charge card to finance the jet's shuttle flights between Algeria and Lebanon, airline officials have said. Newsweek magazine, in this week's edition, quotes TWA Capt. John Testrake as calling the charge card incident "the most bizarre episode" of the hijacking. According to Capt. Testrake, when the hijackers demanded that the jet be refilled with fuel at the Algiers Airport, airport officials refused because TWA did not have a charge account with them. When one of the airport crew began shouting for a Shell credit card, Ms. Derickson pulled one out of her purse and the Algerians used it to charge 6,000 (22,700 litres) gallons of fuel. The same thing happened when the plane returned to Algiers from Beirut, Capt. Testrake said, and Ms. Derickson wound up with about \$11,000 in fuel charges on her card.

Von Weizsaecker opens scout congress

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — West German President Richard von Weizsaecker opened a world congress of scouts, praising the movement for its contribution to peace and understanding. More than 850 delegates representing 26 million scouts in 93 countries are attending the congress. They welcomed Gambia as the 119th nation to join the movement started by Lord Baden-Powell in 1907. Today, Von Weizsaecker told the congress, scouts were battling the scourges of xenophobia, drug addiction and religious intolerance among youth.

Court says thieves must pay tax

TEL AVIV (R) — A thief must pay tax even if he obtains his income illegally, a Tel Aviv court has ruled. In what is seen as a precedent in Israel, Magistrate Yitzhak Kraz has told ex-burglar Yoel Kochavi that criminals should not have a double advantage over the law-abiding citizen — paying no taxes and engaging in illegal practices. Kochavi said he had failed to submit a tax return for the years 1980-1983 because he had suffered a "work accident" when he fell from a first-floor apartment while attempting burglary, and had then been in prison for his crime. But the magistrate gave him a two-month suspended sentence and a fine of about \$40. Kochavi told the court he had left his life of crime and was opening a repair business. The magistrate said the defendant would not incriminate himself by submitting tax returns for theft and burglary because only the finance minister would be authorised to pass information to the police and this could be prevented by an appeal to the high court of justice.

Olympic 'hero' pleads guilty

LOS ANGELES (R) — A former policeman, accused of planting a bomb last year on a bus carrying Turkish Olympic athletes in an attempt to make himself a hero, has pleaded guilty to possessing an explosive device. James Pearson, 41, faces a sentence of up to four years in prison. Police said at first they were recommending Pearson for a medal when he grabbed a bomb on board a bus during the Los Angeles Olympic Games last August and threw the device in a ditch.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ A 7 4 ♣ K Q J 10 6 5 ♦ J 8 4 3
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♣ 2 ♦
2 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?
A. — Sometimes discretion is, indeed, the better part of valor. You are surely going to get a spade lead, which will knock out the only entry to your long suit. If partner does not have the ace of diamonds, your long suit may wither on the vine. Bid three diamonds. This does not preclude partner from continuing on to three no trump, but it does warn him that you need help to set up your suit.
- Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A K 6 ♥ K 8 ♦ A 9 ♣ A K J 9 8 3
What is your opening bid?
A. — A very awkward hand. You are not quite strong enough to open two clubs. However, there is a distinct danger that a one-club bid might get passed out. The solution is to open two no trump. Despite your six-card suit, your hand is really balanced, and the king of hearts should be protected from a lead through.
- Q.3 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ Q J 9 8 7 6 2 ♦ A 8 7 5 2 ♣ 6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ 1 ♦
Dble Pass ?
What action do you take?
A. — We are as keen as anyone to punish the opponents at this vulnerability, but your hand hardly qualifies to play for penalties. You have one defensive trick and do not even possess a trump to lead through declarer. On offense, however, your hand has great potential. Even though partner's double of one spade usually denies a heart fit, a singleton in his hand
- could be enough. We opt for four hearts.
- Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ J 5 4 ♣ K 9 3 ♦ K 2 ♠ A 7 6 5 4
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
3 ♣ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A. — You have a useful hand, but you have already told partner that when you responded two clubs, Now you need do no more than bid four spades. If your fit improves partner's hand, he can make a move toward slam.
- Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 9 5 ♥ 10 6 5 ♦ A Q 8 3 ♣ K 10 5 4
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
3 ♣ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A. — Partner has a powerhouse and you have a maximum no trump response. Nevertheless, some of your values are wasted. For the moment we would bid three no trump, to tell partner that we have the minor suits well stopped. Let's see what he does next — if he passes, you are probably in the right spot.
- Q.6 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ Q 7 6 ♥ 5 2 ♦ K 9 2 ♣ K 8 7 4
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
Pass Pass 1 ♥ 1 ♠
4 ♣ ?
What action do you take?
A. — It is a close decision. Our defensive prospects are somewhat dimmed by the fact that our kings are in front of the opening bidder, and the auction heart so, at this vulnerability, we are inclined to bid four spades — as a sacrifice. Even a four-trick set could be profitable in the long run.